

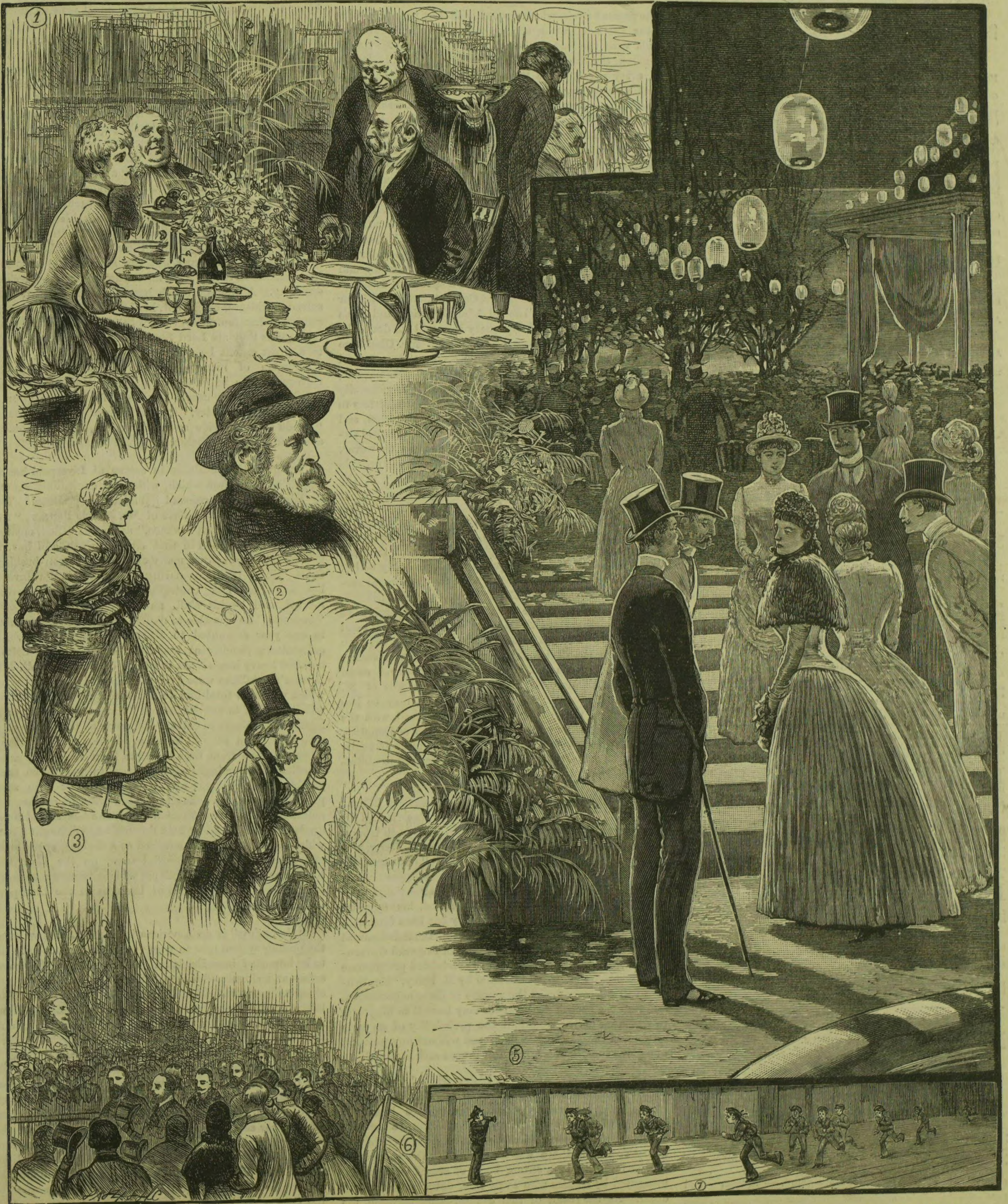
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2325.—VOL. LXXXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6³/₄d.



1. The Last Fish Dinner. 2. An Old Salt. 3. Belgian Fishwoman. 4. Interested. 5. The Last of the Evening Fêtes. 6. Cheering the Prince of Wales. 7. Boys of H.M.S. Arethusa falling in.

SKETCHES AT THE CLOSING OF THE FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

MARRIAGE.

On the 4th ult., at Tanjore, Madras, by the Rev. W. H. Blake, Alfred Pulley Millar, of Tanjore, to Alice Mundell, second surviving daughter of James Bamford and Alexina Susanna Flude, of Stafford House, Lee-road, Lee, Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at 85, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, Ione, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graves (née Annie La Fontaine), of 6, Pall-mall, London, in her 6th year, beloved by all who knew her.

On the 28th ult., at Nice, James Benjamin Ball, of 46, Merrion-square East, Dublin, in his 81st year.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 17.

SUNDAY, Nov. 11.
Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Lessons: Micah iv. and v. 1-8; II. b. iv. 14 and v. Evening Lessons: Micah vi. or vii. John ii. St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Capel Cure; 5.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. the Dean of York.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.
Normal School of Science, first of six lectures to working men: Mr. F. Rutley on the Mineralogy of our Streets, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m., Professor Marshall, Demonstrations; and on Wednesday and Friday.

TUESDAY, Nov. 13.
Horticultural Society, Fruit and Floral Committee, &c.
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. Henry Wyld on Music (four days).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m.
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m., Mr. Wilfred Powell on New Guinea.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.
Full moon, 4.37 p.m.
Microscopical Society, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Christian IX., King of Denmark, accession, 1863.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 11.30 a.m., Bishop P. Claughton's Confirmation.
Linnean Society, 8 p.m., papers by Messrs. A. W. Bennett, T. J. Biant, and F. O. Bower.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16.
Sacred Harmonic Society, St. James's Hall, Macfarren's "King David."
Architectural Association, 6.30 p.m., Mr. T. Blashill on Construction.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17.
Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Re-establishment of Protestantism in England, 1558.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
Oct. 28	30.152	51.3	47.7	89	5	59.8	42.5	W. ESE.	146	0.005
29	30.239	51.7	50.7	97	"	55.2	50.4	E.	123	"000
30	30.396	50.7	47.5	89	10	52.9	46.8	NE.	123	"000
31	30.216	49.6	45.1	85	10	52.9	48.1	NE. SE.	60	"000
Nov. 1	30.281	48.3	42.8	83	"	50.5	46.3	SE. NE. E.	79	"000
2	30.067	46.8	43.6	90	10	48.4	44.9	ESE. SSE.	70	"010
3	30.037	46.9	43.5	89	8	48.6	44.7	SSE. NNW.	65	0.025

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.208	30.202	30.411	30.205	30.241	30.146	30.021
Temperature of Air	52.6	51.8	51.7	49.7	49.3	48.6	49.2
Temperature of Evaporation	51.9	51.6	50.9	48.2	48.1	45.6	44.6
Direction of Wind	SSE.	ESE.	NNE.	SE.	ESE.	ESE.	W.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.—Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
Return Tickets, London to Brighton, available for eight days. Weekly, fortnightly, and Monthly Tickets at cheap rates, available to travel by all Trains between London and Brighton.
Pullman Drawing-Room Cars between Victoria and Brighton.
Through bookings to Brighton from principal Stations on the Railways in the Northern and Midland Districts.

BRIGHTON EVERY WEEKDAY.—A Cheap First-Class Train from Victoria, 10.0 a.m. Day Return Tickets, 12s. 6d., including Pullman Car; available to return by the 5.45 p.m. Pullman Express Train, or by any later Train.

BRIGHTON EVERY SUNDAY.—Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria, 10.45 a.m. and 12.50 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run in the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.40 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 15s., available by these Trains only.

THE GRAND AQUARIUM at BRIGHTON.—EVERY SATURDAY, Cheap First-Class Trains from Victoria at 10.40 and 11.40 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction; and from London Bridge at 9.30 a.m. and 12.5 p.m., calling at East Croydon.
Day Return Fare—First Class, Half-a-Guinea, including admission to the Aquarium and the Royal Pavilion.

PARIS.—SHORTEST, CHEAPEST ROUTE. — Via NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE, and ROUEN.
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Powerful Paddle Steamers, with excellent Cabins, &c.
Trains run alongside steamers at Newhaven and Dieppe.
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TICKETS and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Office, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel Buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hay's Agency, Cornhill; Cook's, Ludgate-circus; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations.
(By order) J. P. Kintout, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Triumphant success of the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS'
NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY FROM EVERY PERFORMANCE.
The new and beautiful songs, and the new comic sketches of
THE CHARLESTOWN BLUES, SINGING IN THE SALVATION ARMY, and THE RAIN OF TERROR.
with its startling atmospheric effects, applauded to the echo.
EVERY NIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, at THREE and EIGHT.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
ST. GEORGE'S HALL, LANGHAM-PLACE.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—**THE ASSURED TRIO**, by Arthur Law. Music by Alfred J. Caldicott; and Mr. Corney Grain's new Musical Sketch, **ON THE THAMES**. Concluding with a new second part, entitled **A WATER CURE**, by Arnold Felix; Music by George Gear. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 6s. and 3s.; Admission, 2s. and 1s.

COURT THEATRE, Sloane-square.—Lessees and Managers, Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Arthur Cecil.—**EVERY EVENING**, at Eight, a New Play, entitled **THE MILLIONAIRE**, by G. W. Godfrey, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Miss H. Langley, and Miss Marion Terry; Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Charles Sinden, and Mr. John Clayton. Box-office hours, Eleven till Five. No fees. Doors open at 7.10. **MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE MILLIONAIRE**, To-day (Saturday), Nov. 10, at 2.30.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORE'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died. NOW on VIEW at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great pictures. Ten to Six Daily. 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1883.

The present week, which opened with the perennial Guy Faux commemoration and its superabundant fireworks, ends with the installation of the new Lord Mayor of London, the Guildhall banquet, and the choice of Mayors in every municipality throughout England and Wales. Just now the air is redolent of civic hospitality and of political speculation. At the time we write it would be as difficult to predict the nature of Alderman Fowler's reception on his route to the new Law Courts to receive the benison of the Judges, as the drift of the Prime Minister's after-dinner speech. But, though the circumstances are unusual, there may be, in both cases, the absence of aught that is sensational. Lord Mayor Fowler was elected to the civic chair out of his turn, and in spite of the adverse suffrages of the Livery, whose resentment may find some overt expression. It is possible, if not very probable, that he may be the last City potentate under the present régime, and that his successor will represent a grand metropolitan municipality instead of a section of London. But Mr. Fowler will not be the first Conservative Lord Mayor to receive the heads of a Liberal Administration, and in his case, as in others, a strong party bias will no doubt be subordinated to the claims of hospitality. Mr. Gladstone will have an easy task. So experienced a statesman and master of language will be at no loss for oracular phrases, from which little can be safely inferred. It is generally assumed to be the intention of her Majesty's Ministers to give priority to the franchise question next Session, and thus open a vista of at least three years of political excitement. Such an announcement will hardly, however, figure in the Premier's Guildhall speech, which will precede the series of Cabinet Councils where the policy of the Government for the ensuing year is finally settled.

It is safe to conclude that Mr. Gladstone will have as little definite to say relative to the critical relations of France and China as on the present aspect of the Suez Canal problem. The latter question will probably be left in the hands of M. De Lesseps, who, to the general surprise, is to be the Lord Mayor's guest at the Guildhall, and may have in reserve such substantial concessions as will satisfy the reasonable claims of British merchants and shipowners. The autocrat of the waterway between Europe and the East could easily effect a *coup de théâtre* by announcing his readiness to accept a second canal under English control. But will he? The rôle of M. Waddington at the Lord Mayor's banquet may be less delicate than that of M. De Lesseps. Armed with the authority of a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, who fell under the spell of M. Tricou's dramatic but misleading telegram, the Ferry Cabinet is prepared to undertake the conquest of Tonquin.

It would seem that the campaign has already begun; Sontay and Bac Ninh, both of which are garrisoned by Chinese regulars, having been occupied by French troops. If we are to accept the statement of Marquis Tseng, war between France and China is not only "unfortunately probable," but very imminent. That Chinese Envoy being, however, like the author of the sensational telegram referred to, an astute diplomatist, his opinions must be taken *cum grano*. An Envoy has been forthwith dispatched to Peking by the French Civil Commissioner at Hanoi with the view of proposing to the Imperial Government a treaty of peace based on the restricted programme described last week in the Chamber by M. Ferry. Englishmen will sincerely desire the success of these negotiations, and that the French Ambassador may have it in his power to announce at the Guildhall the probability of an early settlement of the Tonquin difference without any prospect of serious complications between France and England.

The Parnellite campaign in Ulster, which has throughout been unsuccessful, has at length resulted in riot and bloodshed. However ill-advised may have been the attempt of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, a zealous Nationalist, to deliver a lecture on the Irish franchise in Derry Townhall, there was no excuse for the occupation of that building by a strong body of armed Orangemen, instigated by leaders who avow their devotion to law and order. As the result of this counter-demonstration, the rival factions stoned each other, two persons were shot, and the police and military had the greatest difficulty in

preventing an actual conflict in the streets. The loyal party in the most influential and prosperous province of Ireland is too strong to need the aid of riots and illegal acts, and have only weakened their cause by their excesses at Londonderry. Their violent conduct on this occasion was the more unfortunate, because the Dublin Executive is very properly using the powers conferred upon it by the Crimes Act in suppressing meetings in the other provinces which are likely to result in renewed agrarian outrages. The Government are bound to hold an even balance; and in the present circumstances of Ireland they would, we think, act wisely and impartially in suppressing all political demonstrations likely to provoke a breach of the peace in Ulster as well as elsewhere.

It is devoutly to be wished that, amid the exciting topics which are likely to occupy the attention of Parliament next year, time will be found to deal with the domiciliary condition of "outcast London," which has become one of the questions of the day. Much light is being thrown upon the subject by eminent persons, such as Miss Octavia Hill and Lord Shaftesbury, whose wide practical experience enables them to suggest practical remedies. His Lordship, who is *par excellence* the philanthropist of the Peerage, has visited, sometimes at no little personal peril, the chief of the rookeries and fever dens of London. He is not so hopeless as some less well-informed writers on the subject. Gigantic as is the evil, which concerns the well-being of thousands of the population, he regards the improvements already effected in the proper housing of the poor as a good omen of what may be done in the future. Lord Shaftesbury, while admitting the necessity of some further legislation, is confident that the laws on the Statute Book, if actively and earnestly put in force, would abate a great deal of the mischief, especially if the vestries would exercise their legal authority, and listen to the representations of their officers of health. It is not the skilled artisans, but the migratory denizens of London, who have no "local habitations," that are the chief difficulty. A problem which has, to a great extent, been solved in Glasgow ought not, his Lordship thinks, to be insoluble in London. The evils are both moral and material, but vast as they are Lord Shaftesbury believes they could to a great extent be remedied, if taken in time, by the application of money—say two millions lent by the Government to be expended in providing better houses for the poor—"for decent dwellings, fresh air, and abundant supply of water," says this great social reformer, "would issue in wide and deep results, to the happiness and honour of the whole metropolis."

The gigantic speculator in cotton at Liverpool has at length met the fate which, with rare exceptions, sooner or later overtakes colossal gamblers in produce. The announcement of the failure of Mr. Morris Ranger, "the Napoleon of Liverpool Finance," as he was called, created a profound impression in that city last week, and has, it is feared, brought down many established cotton-broking firms. Since 1879 this daring speculator in "futures" has more or less controlled the Liverpool cotton market, and by his skill, audacity, and foresight as a "cornerer" he was able to realise immense profits, which in one year amounted to £200,000. Subsequently, his calculations proving at fault, his operations in cotton entailed heavy losses. At the time of his downfall, Mr. Ranger's liabilities were over a million, three fourths of which will be a total loss to his creditors. His collapse will be a relief to merchants and spinners who carry on a legitimate business in cotton, and were at the mercy of a man who could at will raise or depress prices. Many attempts have from time to time been made, by combinations among legitimate dealers, to put down such gambling transactions; and if they have not been suppressed, it has been owing to the low state of commercial morality. The clever German Jew, who has ruined hundreds of families, and whose downfall has brought about widespread disaster, was admired as a dashing speculator, and honoured as a successful man, on the Liverpool Exchange. Probably his collapse will inaugurate a sounder and more legitimate mode of business in the Liverpool cotton market.

"Cornering" is an American institution, and we hope the puffing system now in vogue at New York is not also to be imported into England. The agents of the great actors and singers who have lately been crossing, or are about to brave, the Atlantic, outvie Barnum himself. We lately learnt by submarine cable of the ostentatious reception of Mr. Irving and his dramatic troupe, and the sensational descriptions of their first appearances on the American stage. A far greater triumph awaits the Queen of Song, who is shortly expected on the boards of the new Opera House. The *entrepreneur* of Madame Patti has arranged to meet her with sixteen tugs, which are together to whistle a salute when the steamer comes in sight, and the *prima donna* is to be welcomed with a hymn composed for the occasion, and sung by a monster chorus! This unique demonstration, which must fill Mr. Barnum with envy, will, no doubt, as is intended, send up for a time the prices of admission to the Opera. But such spasmodic speculations may fail. England ought to have a prohibitory tariff against the introduction of such sensational receptions.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Without any processional flourishing of trumpets, rolling of drums, sounding of gongs, or banging of cymbals, the International Fisheries Exhibition has come to the end of its appointed course, and closed a career of well-deserved prosperity. Mr. Birkbeck, M.P., Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B., their colleagues of the Executive Committee, and all the officials connected with the Great Fishery Show, have done their work with rare intelligence and indefatigable perseverance; the public have come forward by the million, so to speak, to patronise the Exhibition; the Railway Companies have done their best to enable the poorer of our country cousins to come up to the metropolis; and the general result has been a grand success and a considerable money surplus. To how much that surplus amounts, and what is to be done with it, time will tell us; but the Prince of Wales, in his Royal Highness's address at the closure of the Exhibition, expressed very plainly his opinion that the surplus in question should be devoted in some manner or another to the benefit of fisher-folk and the fisheries.

Among the many benefits which the International Fisheries Exhibition has conferred on the public at large, I would mention two very noteworthy facts. In the first place, the remarkable series of papers on the Conferences held in connection with the Exhibition, and issued by authority of the Executive Committee, have endowed us with what is practically an Encyclopædia of Fish and Fisheries and most matters germane thereunto. I have a towering pile of these pamphlets before me as I write. "Fish as Food," by Sir Henry Thompson; "Fish Transport and Fish Markets," by his Excellency Spencer Walpole, Lieutenant-Governor of the Isle of Man; "The Fisheries of Spain," by Lieutenant-Colonel Francisco Garcia Sola; "The Literature of Sea and River Fishing," by Mr. J. J. Manley, M.A.; "The Destruction of Fish by Internal Parasites," by Mr. T. Spencer Cobbold; "The Fisheries of Canada," by L. Z. Zoncas; "The Economic Condition of Fishermen," by Professor Leone Levi; "Fish Diseases," by Professor Huxley; "A Sketch of the Fisheries of Japan," by Narinori Okoshiki, of the Japanese Consulate in London; and last, but not least, "Notes on Sea Fisheries and the Fishing Population of the United Kingdom," by Vice-Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh—these are only a few out of more than forty shilling and sixpenny pamphlets printed by W. Clowes and Sons, which I intend to have bound and indexed for a "fishy" shelf among my books. More may be coming; and had the Exhibition been continued for another six months the pamphlets on "Pisciana" might have swollen to the length of Leporello's catalogue of Don Giovanni's conquests.

The second benefit which has accrued from the Fisheries Exhibition, with its delightful garden surroundings, is shown by the circumstance that during the entire summer and autumn the people in their thousands have been able, by night as well as by day, to enjoy themselves in the open, and to eat and drink what they please without being interfered with by grandmotherly legislation, and without misbehaving themselves. Not once have the police been called upon to quell any disturbance in the buildings or in the grounds of the Fisheries Exhibition. The eagerness with which the public availed themselves of the abundant facilities afforded for *al fresco* "restauration" gave to the beautiful gardens the cheerful aspect of the "Sausage" Prater at Vienna. I wish with all my heart that we could have a "sausage" Prater in Hyde Park, with plenty of open-air refreshments and open-air music. The "good will" of a gin palace would not be worth much in the market could such a consummation be achieved. But I must not undertake a journey to Utopia.

It is gratifying to learn, also, that the sixpenny fish restaurant, in which Baroness Burdett-Coutts has taken so warm and so generous an interest, has proved, under the management of Mrs. Edith Clarke, the Lady Superintendent of the National Training School for Cookery, a brilliant success. Seventy-four and a half tons of cleaned fish were supplied, at an average rate of threepence a pound. From fifteen to eighteen thousand sixpenny fish dinners were served every week during a season of twenty-four weeks and three days; and, altogether, four hundred thousand sixpenny "portions" were sold. The fish restaurant has also rendered a surplus, running, I fancy, into four figures.

But away, fish and fish cookery of the Nineteenth Century! I am greedily reading the fish recipes in a little old Italian cookery book, which I have just procured from a worthy bibliopole at Exeter. "*La Singolare Dottrina di M. Domenico Romoli soprannominato Panunto, dell' ufficio dello Scalco dei condimenti di tutte le vivande. . . . Banchetti di ogni tempo a mangiare da apparecchiarsi di di in di, per tutto l'anno a principi.*" The delicious little tome was printed at Venice, A.D. 1560. How devoutly do I trust that nobody else, in England, or, at least, out of the British Museum or the Bodleian Library, is possessed of a copy of "*La Singolare Dottrina.*" It is, fortunately, the fate of cookery books to become rare, simply because ladies give them to their cooks, and then the books go into "the cook's drawer," which is the ante-chamber to annihilation.

Mem.: When this book was published, early in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Italian *cucina* was the finest in Europe. It was destined, soon afterwards, to succumb to the *haute cuisine Française* introduced by Gunther von Andernach, the German Protestant physician of Francis I. Pragmatical clerics who are disparaging the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther, please take note of the fact that the Reformation marched *pari passu* with improved cookery. But it must be owned that there was much good in the old Italian style. There are bills-of-fare in the "*Singolare Dottrina*" for Lenten and Friday fast-day dinners that are worthy of the attention of an alderman, and might put the thoughtful manager of the Ship and the Trafalgar at Greenwich on his mettle.

I note in the *Times* a very interesting and exhaustive article on that American "express" luggage and parcels delivery system, of the convenience of which all travellers in the United States have had experience. The system is carried out, on the whole, with wonderful energy and precision. It certainly saves you a world of trouble to hand the brass luggage checks which have been given you by the baggage-master at the dépôt of departure (that functionary having attached, by means of straps, counterparts of the checks to your impedimenta) to the "express" agent who boards the car as you are near the end of your journey. Within a very reasonable time your trunks and portmanteaus will be delivered at the address which you give the agent. Still I could not help thinking when I was in the States that the charges for delivering a large quantity of luggage "footed up" to a much larger sum than would have been charged by the driver of a London four-wheeled cab. And, again, your belongings, although they are seldom, if ever, lost, are desperately maltreated between the time of your sending them to the dépôt and finding them again at your hotel. Is not an American railway porter popularly known as a "baggage-smasher," from his habit of "dumping" down trunks on the platform—where there is a platform?

One of the most sumptuous books of the season is the just-published "*Handbook of Gastronomy* (London: Nimmo and Bain), being a new translation of Brillat Savarin's "*Physiologie du Goût*," with the preface (published in 1879) of Charles Monselet. The English translation has been executed with the minutest care and the most thorough appreciativeness by Mr. Henri Van Laun, the translator of Molière. Among the charms of this *édition de luxe* of Brillat Savarin's culinary classic, with its handmade paper, uncut edges, and "river of type running through a meadow of margin," are the fifty-two exquisite illustrative etchings, by A. Lalauze, printed on India paper, in the text.

The vignettes heading the "*Meditation*" on "Gourmandise" (p. 188) and on "Dreams" (p. 274) are not only beautiful in artistic conception, but veritable triumphs of the etching needle. In the *cul de lampe* (p. 305) of the *siphon* of *eau de selze*, the tumbler, plate, and spoon, and radishes, some of the details are so excessively delicate and minute as almost to make me wish for a pair of Mr. Samuel Welles's "patent double million magnifyin' gas microscopes of hextra power."

The title given by Mr. Henri Van Laun to Brillat Savarin's humorous, humane, and philosophic work is slightly a misnomer. The "*Physiologie du Goût*" is not a handbook of gastronomy. It is, the rather, an epicure's album, the *carpet* of a *bon vivant*, a collection of polished, sparkling and gentle culinary essays. The few practical recipes which Savarin gives are mainly obsolete. The observations on *bouilli*, or what we call "gravy-beef," in particular, are out of date. "*Bouilli*," he remarks, "has disappeared from first-class dinners. It has been replaced by a piece of roast meat, a *turbot*, or a *matolette*." In Brillat Savarin's time the *bouilli* was served immediately after the soup, and the fish came very often in the middle of the dinner. And there is a charming old-world twang in the remark that "in former times a dinner of any importance used to begin with oysters, and there was always a good number of guests who did not stop till they had swallowed a gross—twelve dozen."

That which Brillat Savarin has to say on the subject of strong drinks I commend to the attention of Dr. Benjamin Richardson; but he should have a bottle of smelling salts ready, lest he should, while reading, feel faint.

Alcohol is the monarch of liquids, and carries the exaltation of the palate to the highest degree; its various preparations have opened new sources of enjoyment; it communicates to certain medicines an energy which they would never have possessed without this vehicle; it has even become in our hands a formidable weapon, for the natives of the New World have been almost as much overcome and slain by brandy as by gunpowder.

In the matter of the "Guide for Drawing the Acanthus." "P. H." (Cornhill) tells me that I am right in my surmise as to the author of the "Guide," I. Page, having been a self-educated man; "but," adds my correspondent, "he became an accomplished draughtsman, engraver, and etcher. His son has inherited his father's talent"—and, of course, his father's indefatigable industry, without which the brightest talent is not worth twopence-halfpenny—"as may be seen in the illustrations of Veitch's 'Manual of Coniferae' and other engravings of plants and foliage." There is a third "I. Page," a grandson, who is also coming on well as a draughtsman. It is pleasant to note hereditary gifts among artists—how Horace Vernet was the son of Carle, who was the son of Claude Joseph—all born painters, but all of whom worked as hard as railway guards and engine-drivers do. Grandfather Joseph, the famous marine painter, the son of a wheelwright, was self-taught, and began his career by painting sedan-chairs. And consider Clarkson Stanfield, who had been a fore-castle hand; and David Roberts, who had been a house-painter; and look at George Tinworth, "artist and artisan."

Meanwhile, in the interests of that "Self Help" which Dr. Samuel Smiles has taught us how to formulate as an art and almost a science, I should very much like to see a republication of the "Guide for Drawing the Acanthus." I have always held that the best school to which a young man who is really desirous to learn things can possibly go is in a small room up three pair of stairs—you have little idea of what a capital light a garret one is—where he can sit "all alone by himself," and with inflexible persistence discipline his will to the acquisition of knowledge. He will not be one whit the worse in his early days for having to use as a work-table a deal board supported on trestles. You can buy a very serviceable rush-bottomed chair at a broker's shop for fifteen pence; and let me tell you that a potato cut in halves, and with a hole scooped out of the convexity of one half, makes an excellent candlestick. I just hint at these economical

details, because hard-studying young men are usually very poor; and while pens, ink, and paper are cheap, cases of mathematical instruments and technical text-books of a really superior nature are dear.

"Will you kindly state (writes "D.") whether or not (sic) you are a Jew? Amongst my community it is generally understood that you are of Hebrew extraction." What next? In reply to my esteemed correspondent, whose communication is evidently of a *bona fide* character, I beg to state that I have no knowledge of ever having any Jewish ancestors. On the other hand, my maternal great-grandmother was a Red Indian; and some ethnological authorities have striven to show that the Redskins are the descendants of the Lost Tribes. The esteemed squaw, my great-grandmamma, came from Brazil, and married a Portuguese person, whose daughter, born at Rio de Janeiro, married a Pole, who had emigrated to Demerara; and on the paternal side my ancestors were Ancient Romans; and I am going (D.V.) to Rome next Saturday. And that's all about it. Were I really a Jew, I should certainly not be ashamed of being descended from a race which, in modern times, has produced such types of humanity as Mendelssohn, as Meyerbeer, as Giulia Grisi, as Frances Countess Waldegrave, the daughter of the Jewish singer, John Braham, as Soult, as Crémieux, as Jessel, as the Goldsmids and the Rothschilds, as Isaac and Benjamin Disraeli, and as Sir Moses Montefiore.

Students of the Balatronic dialect who follow the wholesome practice of keeping an interleaved copy of the Slang Dictionary, published by Chatto and Windus, in view of the new slang words which are continually making their appearance, or the old ones which are as continually being revived, will not have failed to take note of a curious item of "flash" folk lore which recently came under the magisterial purview at Lambeth Police Court. An individual was charged with begging in Kennington Park-road, and the detective who took him into custody found upon him when searching him "the small bone of a sheep's head, which, he understood, was known among beggars as 'the lucky bone,' as its possession was supposed to bring good luck to the beggar during the day."

I have heard of pickpockets carrying a piece of coal in their pockets for "luck;" and "coal" is one of the multitudinous slang terms for money. The lamented J. B. Buckstone at a Theatrical Fund dinner once entreated the guests present to "post the coal," i.e., to be prompt with their subscriptions and donations. The beggars' "lucky bone," I confess, at present puzzles me. It refers, no doubt, to a very ancient superstition; but as regards the history of that superstition I am "not in it." Some of my readers who have leisure to read through the "Caveat or Warning for Common Cursetors," "The Beggars' Bush," and Ben Jonson's "Masque of the Metamorphosed Gypsies," may be enabled to find out something instructive touching the "lucky bone" or "mendicants' merry thought."

Mem.: It is well known that the lozenge-shaped diagram chalked by beggars and tramps on doors and walls in "promising" neighbourhoods stands for "bone," a corruption of the French "*bon*," as a hint to succeeding vagabonds that they will find the happiest of hunting-grounds in the locality.

My readers know by this time quite enough about the Italian game of "Pallone"—that it is not football; but that it more resembles "long tennis," and that it is played with a big ball struck by a corrugated wooden armlet. I may mention that there is a full description of "Pallone," by Anthony L. Fisher, M.D., copiously illustrated by wood engravings, which was published by Bell and Daldy in 1865. I know that for a fact, seeing that a correspondent has just sent me a copy of "The Game of Pallone," asking me to return it. I sent it back to my correspondent by return of post, and without reading it, since it is necessary, in the interest of my readers and for my own peace of mind, that I should emphasise the protest, which I have made over and over again in this column, against people sending me, quite unsolicited, printed and manuscript matter which they wish to be returned. My kindly-meaning but exasperating unknown friends will perhaps bear my respectful remonstrance in mind if I make just one little addition to former warnings. *It is not safe* to send books, pamphlets, and MSS. to me should the return thereof be desired. I have lately retained a gentleman in the rag, bone, bottle, and waste paper profession as a "chucker-out" and clearer-off of the piles of extraneous literary matter which accumulate in my house. He will periodically perform his functions, assisted by a housemaid, with a broom. *Verbum sap.*

That was an exceptionally sensible speech made by Mr. Burnett at the International Trades' Union Conferences just brought to a close in Paris. As regards the oratorical and epistolary deliverances of Miss Edith Simcox, that very down-right and uncompromising lady seems in every way qualified for the composition of a book, of the possible title of which I hinted last week. Miss Simcox gives the capitalist "The Straight Tip" with a vengeance. The lady is equally "straight" with regard to the "*Grande Citoyenne*," Louise Michel—who seems to me to be a thoroughly well-meaning woman gone a little wrong in her head. The most pleasant feature in the Trades' Union Conference was its conclusion. The Conference broke up with a dinner, followed by a ball at Belleville, the company numbering about three hundred and fifty, including women and children. Ah! if music, refreshments, and "the light fantastic" could only be made essential accompaniments, not only of Labour Conferences, but also of Social Science Congresses, Parliamentary debates, and even trials at law! Why not? In olden time the Judges and the Serjeants used to dance round the sea-coal fire in the Halls of the Inns of Court. Queen Elizabeth had a dancing Lord Chancellor, Sir Christopher Hatton.

G. A. S.

THE ST. BERNARD DOG SHOW.

The second grand dog show of the St. Bernard Club of London was held on three days last week, opening Tuesday, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School, Knightsbridge. Grand dogs the St. Bernards are, taking their name, as every child knows, from the famous Hospice at the summit of the Alpine Pass between Martigny and the Val d'Aosta, formerly so perilous in winter to the lonely traveller from Switzerland to Italy, and where the charitable monks, aided by these brave and sagacious animals, would pick up a dying stranger in the deep snow-drift, and carry him to their generous fireside, to be revived by warmth and food, and to be sent on his way restored to the comforts of life.



Multitudes of English and other tourists, in the fine-weather season, enjoy a passing visit to the hospitable Monastery of St. Bernard, accept a cheerful table d'hôte, presided over by the courteous Clavandier, pass a very pleasant evening, and sleep as well as in the best of Swiss hotels. Dickens, in his "Little Dorrit," gives a capital description of the Hospice, as it appears in summer. It can accommodate seventy or eighty people very comfortably. This Monastery was founded



HOSPICE OF ST. BERNARD.



LEILA, THE CHAMPION SMOOTH-COATED FEMALE.



BAYARD, THE CHAMPION ROUGH-COATED DOG.

ST. BERNARD DOGS FINDING A TRAVELLER IN THE SNOW.
(SIR E. LANDSEER'S PICTURE.)

in 962 by St. Bernard, who was a native of Savoy, and who ruled the establishment forty years; but it is said that another Bernard, a son of Pepin or of Charles Martel, had founded a preceding monastic institution at the same place. In the fifteenth century the St. Bernard Monks possessed a great amount of wealth; but they are now dependent mainly on contributions from the Catholics in the Canton of Valais, and on gifts from those who visit the Hospice. Every tourist ought to give as much as he would pay at an inn. The monks have to live on salt meat in winter, and fetch all their fuel from a wood four leagues distant. There is deep snow around the convent during four months of the year, and some drifts on the Pass are as deep as 30 ft. Horses and cows are kept there in summer; and there are generally about half a dozen of the famous breed of dogs, which is supposed to be a cross between the Newfoundland and the Pyrenean wolf-hound. The romantic stories of a dog going alone, with a bottle of wine or other comfortable provision tied to his neck, to look for lost travellers in the snow, are entirely fabulous; but the dogs are useful as guides to show the safe path through the snow, and it would often be difficult to get about, in perilous places, without their assistance in this way. Upon more than one occasion, parties of three or four monks have perished together by an avalanche falling upon them. Ten or twelve brethren of the Augustinian order usually reside here at a time, but their health is generally much impaired, after a few years, by the severity of the winter climate, till they retire and are succeeded by others in their turn. It seems that in February and March every year several thousand poor Swiss labourers and artisans go over the St. Bernard Pass on foot to get employment in the towns of North Italy; and they do not return till November. Refuges are erected at intervals on the road approaching the summit, where these poor wayfarers, if overtaken by a storm or by darkness, can remain during the night; and the monks, with their faithful dogs, come down in the morning to help those in need.

The St. Bernard Dog Show of last week proved successful and attractive to a large number of visitors. Our Sketches include those of two of the finest of these noble animals, the champion rough-coated dog, "Bayard," owned by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdona, of West Kirby, Cheshire; and "Leila," the champion female of the smooth-coated variety, belonging to Mr. Richard Thornton, of Sydenham.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION IN GERMANY.



LUTHER'S BIRTHPLACE, EISLEBEN, AS IT WAS IN 1650.—FROM AN OLD PRINT.



TORCH PROCESSION AT WITTENBERG, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, THE ANNIVERSARY OF LUTHER'S FIXING HIS THESES ON THE CHURCH DOOR IN 1517.

Bayard is the son of Bosco and Juno, bred by Mr. T. King, of Tooting, with a notable pedigree; was born in April, 1877, and has stood champion at the Crystal Palace, at Birmingham, and at five or six provincial exhibitions, besides thrice winning the hundred-guinea cup of the St. Bernard Club. Leila, two years old, was bred by her present owner; her sire was Roland and her dam Nellie, both of pure and noble strain; she won a first prize last year, and twice at the Crystal Palace Dog Shows. There were 264 entries in all, including rough and smooth coated animals of different ages, the "litter class" of puppies, the "novice class" of those which had never won a prize, the "selling class," and a special class not for competition, being owned by gentlemen who acted as judges; Mr. S. W. Smith's "Barry" and "Glacier," and "Shah," belonging to Mr. Blennerhassett Atthill.

THE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of closing this Exhibition, as performed on Wednesday week by the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, who read the report of the juries, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge, with the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, and the Secretary of State for India, representing her Majesty's Government, was described in our last. It took place in the Central Gallery, the Inland Fisheries Department, upon a dais covered with red cloth, and decorated with palms and chrysanthemums, and with nets, festoons of ropes, buoys, boats, spars and oars, and fishing gear, in a style appropriate to the occasion. Our Sketches, besides representing some features of this scene, not omitting the boys of H.M.S. *Arethusa*, the training-ship, who have become favourite public characters, include a pretty view of the evening illumination of the pleasant Horticultural Gardens, and one of the Last of the Sixpenny Fish Dinners. These modest, wholesome, and agreeable repasts, which were so light as to be taken rather for luncheon, were partaken, during the whole time of the Exhibition, by 208,500 guests, and the National School of Cookery, by assisting in their preparation, has rendered valuable service to the science of feeding, which is no small part of the Science of Health. As there is to be a Health Exhibition next year, we may anticipate from the School of Cookery still more important public benefits in the same way, and it is to be hoped that all the London restaurants will take a practical lesson, and that there will be a general and permanent improvement in the eating business at home and abroad. The remaining Sketches are those of two or three figures typical of different classes of visitors to the late Exhibition, and one of the interesting foreign fishwomen who have lingered in London after most of the others had left.

The Exhibition has produced its special literature, consisting of thirty-four sixpenny pamphlets which contain the papers and discussions of the Fishery Conferences, and nineteen shilling "Handbooks," written by competent authors, expressly to the order of the Exhibition Commissioners, upon different subjects connected with fish and fisheries. These publications, well printed by Messrs. W. Clowes and Sons, of uniform size, may be had at 13, Charing-cross, and form a complete Encyclopædia of scientific, descriptive, historical, and even romantic lore upon a vast range of piscatorial topics, which will afford instructive entertainment to the judicious reader for several months. Bound in two handsome volumes, a selection of the essays and discussions was presented to his Royal Highness by Mr. A. J. R. Trendell, the accomplished Superintendent of the Literary Department of the Exhibition, immediately before the closing ceremony.

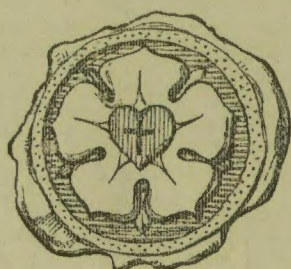
We have repeatedly had occasion to quote some of the special treatises, in compiling our notices of various "Fishing Industries" during the past six months, while referring also to the standard works of Mr. Edmund Holdsworth, Mr. James Bertram, and other notable writers upon "Deep-Sea Fisheries" and "The Harvest of the Sea." Among the other contributors to the series of Exhibition Handbooks are Mr. W. Saville Kent, on "British Marine and Freshwater Fishes" and "Edible Crustacea"; Mr. Frederick Pollock, on the "Fishery Laws"; Mr. G. B. Howes, on "Zoology and Food Fishes"; Mr. Spencer Walpole, Governor of the Isle of Man, on the "British Fish Trade"; Mr. C. E. Fryer, on the "Salmon Fisheries"; Mr. Henry Lee, on "Sea Monsters Unmasked" and "Sea Fables Explained"; Mr. Francis Day, Indian Commissioner, on the "Fishes and Fisheries of India" and on "Fish Culture"; Mr. W. Stephen Mitchell, on "Fish as Diet"; and Mr. J. P. Wheeldon, late Angling Editor of *Bell's Life*, on the "Angling Clubs and Preservation Societies of London and the Provinces." With reference to the last-mentioned subject, we are more particularly delighted with a charming Handbook, by Mr. William Senior, perhaps better known as "Red Spinner," a veteran angler, naturalist, traveller, and special newspaper correspondent, upon "Angling in Great Britain." The liveliness, aptness, and happy expressiveness of his language, his pleasant humour and vivid fancy, as well as his intimate and affectionate knowledge of all the streams of this country, each of which he describes, with the landscape scenery, in a few masterly touches, and his acquaintance with the peculiar character and habits of every species of fresh-water fish taken by rod and line, raise this sketch of English, Scottish, and Irish angling pursuits to a certain degree of literary excellence. People who care little for statistical information, and who are neither scientific zoologists nor addicted to the sport of fly-fishing, may yet peruse such writings as this with a great deal of imaginative pleasure. "The Literature of Sea and River Fishing," which is the title of a handbook by Mr. J. J. Manley, is also to be recommended as a library guide and companion, since not only is good Izaak Walton an English classic, a prose-poet, a homely moral philosopher, dear to thousands of us who never cared to catch a trout, but who cherish the love of nature and of mankind; there is a rich store of idyllic and pastoral delights, enshrined in compositions of singular grace and beauty, more especially in our native tongue, which this Handbook recalls to attention. It is worthy of leisurely study; and so will be no doubt Mr. Phil Robinson's forthcoming treatise on the "Folk Lore of Fishes, their Place in Fable, Fairy Tale, Myth, and Poetry," which is announced at the end of the list.

The "Papers of the Conferences," and the Prize Essays, which were enumerated in our last, are of a strictly practical and business-like character, preceded by Professor Huxley's Inaugural Address, and beginning with that of the Duke of Edinburgh, "On the Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom." They have been reported in the newspapers from time to time during the Exhibition, and we have only now to say that they appear to be of great utility, and their recommendations should be kept in view by public authorities, British, colonial, and foreign, as well as by all those who are directly concerned in fisheries of any kind. It is proposed to apply some part of the surplus fund of the Exhibition to establish a Marine Observatory, with stations all round the British Islands, to ascertain the conditions affecting the natural supply of fish on these shores, with the assistance of experienced fishermen.

THE LUTHER CELEBRATION IN GERMANY.

Our last week's publication of the *Illustrated London News* was accompanied by a Special Supplement devoted to the illustration, by a large number of engravings, of the life of Martin Luther. The Four-Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of the great Religious Reformer of Germany, which took place at Eisleben, in Saxony, on Nov. 10, 1483, will this day be celebrated in many German cities and towns, according to the proposed local arrangements; but at Worms, in the Rhenish province of Hesse-Darmstadt, where the Imperial Diet was held by the Emperor Charles V. in 1521, this commemorative festival was begun last week. Our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson, was at Worms in time to witness its commencement; and his delineation of the most imposing scene in a grand historical drama, "Luther," performed on Tuesday, in a Protestant church in that city, before the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Alexander and the Princesses, and all the Grand-Ducal Court, is presented in our Special Supplement this week.

The ancient Free Imperial City of Worms, associated with the earliest and most romantic phases of the "Holy Roman Empire," under its feudal constitution among the Elector Princes of Germany, is situated on the Rhine, forty-five miles from Frankfort, which was latterly the permanent seat of the German Diet. It is not much more distant from the spot,



LUTHER'S SEAL.

opposite Bingen, where the grand national monument of "Germania" has been erected for a trophy of the victories of 1870, and the restoration of the Empire in the person of King William I. of Prussia. Worms is a small city, of less than twenty thousand people, but has a Dom or Cathedral of the eleventh century, older than Gothic, built of red sandstone, with round arches and zigzag mouldings, like what we call the Norman style. The Prince Bishops of the Middle Ages resided here in a Palace adjoining the cathedral, where the Schlossgarten is now; but of that old Palace, in which the Diet of 1521 was held by the Emperor Charles V., only some foundations now remain. In the Luther-Platz is a magnificent monument, erected in 1868, consisting of a dozen colossal bronze statues of Luther and other Reformers, on granite pedestals; Luther erect in the middle, with Savonarola, John Huss, Peter Waldo, and John Wyclif, seated around him; the Elector Frederick of Saxony, and the Landgrave Philip of Hesse, protectors of Luther; also the contemporary scholars and theologians, Reuchlin and Melancthon. The citizens of Worms have long cherished an ardent attachment to the memory of Luther, though his personal association with this place was but temporary and occasional, not like that of his long residence at Wittenberg.



PETER THE GREAT'S SIGNATURE IN LUTHER'S ROOM, WITTENBERG.

The merit of having originated, and of having chiefly promoted and actively directed, last week's exhibition of the historical play of "Luther" is due to an individual citizen, Herr Friedrich Wilhelm Schön, of Worms; and his efforts, conducted with fine taste and judgment, as well as diligence, have gained a signal success. The play itself, written for this occasion, is the composition of Herr Hans Herrig, by whom it was inscribed to Herr Friedrich Schön, as the "valiant friend of German Art." It is mainly in blank verse, with frequent lyrical passages of varying rhyme at moments of rising dramatic excitement, and with choral songs, which were accompanied, as hymns, by the organ of Trinity Church, the stage being erected in front of the organ, with a canopy and curtains of brown cloth, draped in an artistic style. The old German costumes, and those of the Emperor, the princes, and the prelates, with that of Luther as an Augustinian monk, were accurately reproduced. The part of Luther was performed by Dr. Bassermann, of the Court Theatre at Stuttgart, who was also the stage manager and instructor of the whole company, most of them amateur actors, and they acquitted themselves very well. The prelude to the drama was supplied by the supposed waking-up of an old citizen of Worms, who has slept in his tomb since the end of the fifteenth century, and who now stands in astonishment, as on the Festival Day, before the bronze statue of Luther, asking, "Who is that bold-looking Man with the Book?" and, "Where are all the People going to-day?" He is told that it is Martin Luther, with the Bible in hand, whose birthday is to be celebrated by the people of Germany, thankful for the liberty of learning the truth of the Gospel; and then follows a hymn, in which all the congregation joined with the Worms Church Choral Society, "Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme!" The drama proceeded in several acts, between which the ancient citizen or Town Councillor exchanged a few sentences of question and explanatory comment, like the interlocation of a Greek Chorus, with the Herald or Master of the Ceremony. The latter appeared on the stage in the great scene of the Imperial Diet, and may be recognised in our Illustration, by his embroidered

tabard and the mace which he holds, standing beside the Dukes of Brunswick and Saxony, towards the right-hand side of the Engraving.

The opening scene of the drama was Luther sitting alone in his student cell at the monastery of Erfurt. His earnest meditations are interrupted by Staupitz, the Vicar-General of his Order, who directs him to read St. Paul's Epistles; this he does, and is enlightened by Divine Truth. In the next act, he is a teacher at Wittenberg, and overhears a conversation between two students, one of whom has just purchased an "Indulgence" from the Papal Commissary, Tetzel, to release the soul of his father; while the other is too poor to pay for such a costly document. Luther undecieves them, exposing the imposture, and proceeds to draw up his Ninety-five Theses, which he sticks on the church doors. The Pope sends a Bull of Excommunication against him, which Luther publicly casts into the fire at the town gates. His good friend Staupitz is shocked, and they part, with many expressions of mutual sorrow, making a very pathetic scene. After these proceedings Luther and Melancthon walk off with an air of courageous and pious resolution, while the "Te Deum" is chanted by the Protestant Church choir. Then comes the citation to appear before the Emperor and Princes at Worms; and Luther, despite all the apparent dangers, sets forth on his brave journey thither. He will go, says he, "even if there were as many Devils in that city as tiles on the house-tops!" The Hall of State, with the Emperor and all the great Prelates, Dukes, Electors, and other Princes, with the Cardinal Archbishop of Mainz, in splendid attire, Dr. John Eck, the official prosecutor of the Diocese of Treves, and Aleandro, the Pontifical Delegate, is an imposing spectacle. Luther, in his monkish frock, stands forth in the midst of them, as he appears in our Engraving from the Sketch by our Special Artist. To the right hand, in this scene, are two of his powerful adversaries, Duke Eric of Brunswick and Duke George of Saxony, awaiting the Imperial sentence to carry him off to execution. But to the left hand we observe his friends, the Elector of Saxony, "Frederick the Wise," who claims Luther as his subject, and Landgrave Philip of Hesse, "Philip the Generous," who will not give him up as a sojourner in the Hessian territory. After the reading of a lengthy accusation, Luther is called upon to recant his errors. He answers, modestly but firmly, declaring his loyalty to the Empire, but his disbelief in the authority of the Pope and of the Ecclesiastical Councils. He is bound in conscience to be true to the Word of God.

So widerruf ich nichts. Denn gar gefährlich
Dem Men-schen ist's, wenn wider sein Gewissen
Er handeln will und thun. Hier stehe ich!
Ich kann nicht anders! Gott helfe mir! Amen!

This is the scene and the attitude of Luther represented in our Illustration. The Emperor instantly rises, and condemns him as a contumacious heretic, not sending him directly to punishment, but placing him formally "under the ban," which will allow him to be seized and put to death by any of his enemies, wherever they may chance to lay hold of him. But Luther, amidst a tumult of passionate voices in the Diet, for and against him, uplifts the noble strain of his familiar hymn:—

Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott!
Ein gutes Wehr und Waff-n!

The organ peals out that spirit-stirring music, joined by the whole congregation, with a spontaneous outburst of sympathetic enthusiasm, which brings the scene to an impressive close. It seemed not unworthy to be performed in a church, where the same grand hymn is often heard as a part of the ordinary religious worship. The next scene showed the Castle of the Wartburg, and Luther in his secluded abode occupied with his German translation of the Bible. He is here interrupted by the news of a fierce insurrection of the peasantry, to which some mistaken fanatics have lent their countenance, threatening to destroy the existing institutions of Church and State. Luther goes forth, Bible in hand, to quell these disorders, coming just in time, when Melancthon is about to fall a victim to the rage of a furious mob; he preaches to the ignorant people, gives them the Bible, and leads them to join in repeating the Lord's Prayer. This also was a very effective scene on the stage. In the concluding scene of the play, Luther and his wife Catherine, with their children, at Wittenberg, where he is constantly engaged in writing and preaching, are visited by a Bavarian scholar, from Ingolstadt, with whom Luther holds a delightful "Table-Talk"; Melancthon also being of the family party. Luther speaks of the future of Christendom, the fate of the Papacy, and that of the Empire, which last, he predicts, will one day become "the German Empire," instead of "the Holy Roman Empire;" for Germany will not always consent to borrow temporal dignities of Rome, any more than to acknowledge the Roman supremacy in spiritual affairs. With this significant observation, the historical retrospect is completed, and the guests depart from Luther's home when the family have sung their evening hymn.

It will be readily imagined that the audience at Worms, on Tuesday week, beheld the performance of "Luther" with high gratification and approval, but no signs of applause were permitted in the church. The play began at four in the afternoon, and when it was done, as the evening grew dark, the Luther Monument shone out brilliantly with electric light, and there was a general illumination of the streets of the city. A banquet was given to a large company, with a concert of sacred music. Next day, after a religious service and sermons, there was a procession from Trinity Church to the Luther Platz, where Professor Bender delivered an oration, and the people sang Luther's Hymn. A new institution, the "Luther Library," founded and endowed by Herr Rittmeister Heyl, was formally opened, in the presence of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and was accepted by the Burgomaster of Worms on behalf of the city. The proceedings of the second day ended with another banquet, songs, and speeches.

At Wittenberg, on Wednesday week, there was a special festival on the 366th anniversary of the day when Luther nailed his Anti-Papal Theses to the door of the Schloss-Kirche. Our Artist, Mr. Simpson, writes as follows:—"The procession was a very splendid sight. The costumes were all in perfect keeping, and got up in a costly fashion that was striking for such a small town as Wittenberg. The procession consisted of several hundred persons in various styles of ancient dress, mostly belonging to the time of Luther. By the kindness of Dr. Machs, to whom I was introduced by Dr. Schilds, the Burgomaster, I had the advantage of a window facing the historical door of the Schloss-Kirche. The procession formed at the spot where the Elster Gate stood, but it is now entirely removed, and the fortifications are all in process of demolition. This spot is at the east end of the town, close to the old Augustinian convent, where Luther dwelt. A street runs thence all the way to the west end, where the Schloss-Kirche stands, and this was the route of the procession. First came the heralds; then a number of knights clad in armour of a period before the Reformation, to represent the times previous to that event. A group of Minnesingers then appeared, with guitars and other musical instruments. Then came monks, in black and brown frocks; then a cart, on the front of which was the Papal arms, with some Dominicans. This represented Tetzel selling indulgences. Close on this



Philip of Hesse.

Frederick of Saxony.

Cardinal Archbishop.

Emperor Charles V.

Dr. Eck, Official Prosecutor.

Cardinal Archbishop.

Martin Luther.

Eric of Brunswick.

Duke George of Saxony.

LUTHER BEFORE THE DIET AT WORMS, 1521: SCENE FROM THE HISTORICAL DRAMA OF "LUTHER," PERFORMED AT WORMS, OCTOBER 30, 1883.

came a car on which was a printing-press, with type-cases, and printers, suggesting a connection of cause and effect in relation to the Reformation. Then came the representatives of various crafts and trades. Each had a chariot, with a leading part of each trade being performed. The bakers had an oven, which, with its chimney, was represented with painted bricks. There were sacks of flour; and one figure held the large wooden shovel for putting the bread out and into the oven. The masons had a car on which a man was hewing a stone; and the men of this ancient craft wore aprons of tanned hide. The blacksmiths had a forge, and the sound of hammers on it rang through the square. The whole concluded with a very large and grand chariot, representing Commerce. In it were bales of goods, tea-chests, and other packages, while two young ladies sat high on the after-part to represent the genius of Commerce. In the fore-part were a negro, a man in Turkish or Eastern costume, and a Spaniard, the idea being to suggest that commerce brought the nations of the world together. The caduceus of Mercury was an appropriate symbol on this vehicle. This car stood opposite the Schloss-Kirche door, and a glimpse of it is seen in the Illustration. Following it was a fine group representing the burghers of Luther's time, with fair ladies in rich and handsome costumes. When the procession had all passed, Dr. Schild began his address. He stood in a temporary rostrum in front of the door of the church. His voice was well heard, and was listened to with great attention, and loudly cheered at its close. The procession then re-formed, and marched back by another route through the town.

"Wittenberg was illuminated at six o'clock the same evening, and the Fackelzug, or torchlight procession, took place. The chariots did not appear in this procession. It was renewed in its course, as it began at the Schloss-Kirche, went to the Elster Gate, and then returned. There were many people from the country, and the town was thronged. The proceedings went off in a most satisfactory manner. After the Fackelzug a large number of the inhabitants gathered in the large hall of the place of recreation, the Sichel Garden, where I was taken by a friend; there were speeches and singing connected with the event of the day. One of the principal men of Wittenberg made an effective speech. He was, like most of those present, in his costume of the procession; it seemed as if they had all come out of their graves to show us what they were like when Luther and Melancthon lived in Wittenberg; or that by some process we had gone back four centuries. The waiters in the hotel had all taken part in the procession, and I was served at dinner by a Wittenberger in brown doublet slashed with green. A young fellow in red and yellow, with a feather in his cap, rushed off to the station to catch the mail-train with my sketch of the day's ceremony. When taking coffee I found myself sitting beside landknechts, burghers, and others, in the brightest fifteenth-century habiliments. Under such circumstances I began to think I had awakened up somehow into Luther's time."

Our Artist, notwithstanding this illusion, was able to inspect the collection of Luther relics at Wittenberg, and made a drawing of Luther's seal. Its design, as shown in our Engraving, is a heart, with a black cross upon it, set in a white rose, which is on a blue ground, encompassed by a golden circle. Peter the Great, who visited Luther's rooms at the University of Wittenberg, wrote his signature, or the initials of his name, in Russian characters, with chalk, on the door.

MUSIC.

The opening of the Monday Popular Concerts is one of the most important signs of the revival of London musical activity. The twenty-sixth season of these excellent performances was inaugurated last Monday evening, when a programme of sterling and varied interest was rendered with that efficiency which has always prevailed at these concerts. Beethoven's third Rasoumowsky string quartet, in C—finely interpreted by Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Herr Straus, and Signor Piatti—was a principal feature in the selection; which also included Herr F. Néruda's "Ballade," charmingly played by the lady violinist, Chopin's "Berceuse," Henselt's "Wiegenlied," and another pianoforte piece by this composer (very successfully executed by M. de Pachmann), and a pleasing "Nocturne" by Lachner, given by Signor Piatti with perfection of tone and finish. Schubert's pianoforte quintet in A, with the artists already named—minus Mr. Ries, and plus Mr. Reynolds as contrabassist—completed the instrumental selection, which was varied by Miss Santley's very refined delivery of two of Mr. Cowen's graceful songs, and Handel's air, "O, had I Jubal's lyre." Signor Romili was the accompanist on this occasion.

The fourth of the new series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace was rendered partly commemorative of Mendelssohn, whose death occurred on Nov. 4, 1847. The Italian symphony, the violin concerto—finely played by Mr. Carrodus—the "Walpurgis Night" music, and the air, "O God, have mercy," expressively rendered by Mr. Santley, were the Mendelssohn illustrations, the vocalist just named, Miss H. Wilson, and Mr. C. Chiley being associated in the concluding piece. Other items of the programme call for no mention.

The second of the three extra Richter concerts at St. James's Hall took place on Saturday evening, and, as at the first, Beethoven was put in the shade, his sublime C minor symphony having been placed at the end of the programme, after pieces by Wagner and Liszt, the selection having comprised the former's overture to "Tannhauser," the introduction and closing scene from his "Tristan und Isolde," the "Preislied" from his "Die Meistersinger," finely sung by Mr. E. Lloyd; and Liszt's second Hungarian Rhapsody. The orchestral playing was very fine throughout, with less obviousness than usual on the part of the brass instruments. The third concert (and last of the series) takes place this evening, when Bach and Beethoven will prevail over Wagner, only one piece by this composer being announced.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby, opened its thirteenth season on Wednesday evening, with a performance of Berlioz's "Faust" music, which had more than once before been given by the society, besides having been repeatedly heard elsewhere in London. Madame Albani, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley were the principal vocalists.

The Guildhall School of Music gave a choral concert at the Mansion House on Saturday, when the Lady Jenkinson prize (a purse of £5) and the James Tubbs prizes (two gold-mounted violin bows) were presented by the Lady Mayoress. The performances of the choristers and solo vocalists, and of the solo instrumentalists (Miss Marie Schumann and Master G. Leopold, violin, and Miss C. Mills, pianoforte, the prize-holders) were such as to prove the high efficiency of the course of instruction pursued under the skilled direction of Mr. Weist Hill.

The Sacred Harmonic Society will open its second season under its resuscitated condition, at St. James's Hall, next Friday evening, when Sir G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, "King David," will be performed for the first time in London—conducted by Sir Arthur Sullivan, as on the production of the work at the Leeds Festival in September last.

Mr. Henry Holmes began a new series of his agreeable "Musical Evenings" at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday.

Mr. R. Rickard (pianist) and Mr. A. Collard (flautist) inaugurated a series of six pianoforte and flute recitals on Thursday evening, at the Grosvenor Gallery.

Three of the attractive "London Ballad Concerts" will be given at St. James's Hall on the evenings of Nov. 21 and Dec. 5, and the afternoon of Nov. 21.

The London Church Choir Association held its eleventh annual festival, at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Thursday evening. A service by Mr. C. E. Miller, of Croydon, and an anthem by Dr. Stainer, both composed for the occasion, were sung.

Miss Alice Aloof gives her second subscription recital of instrumental and vocal music at Brixton Hall next Tuesday evening.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

I have had an opportunity of viewing the interior of the new Alhambra Theatre, which is structurally complete and decoratively complete, and the "upholstering" of which by the firm of the Messrs. Shoolbred is progressing with all due rapidity, so that the opening of these Halls of Dazzling Light may take place at an early date. The re-edified Alhambra might, but for the associations connected with its quasi-Mauresque title, take the Phoenix as its sign, so swiftly and so splendidly has it risen from its ashes. The auditorium at a first glance looks a little smaller than the vasty area of the old house; but, as a matter of fact, the new edifice will hold quite as many spectators as the old one did. It is the circumstance that the ranges of boxes and galleries sweep more fully down towards the stage than was formerly the case that produces the impression of diminished space. Concrete and iron are the staple materials which have been used by the architects, Messrs. Perry and Reed, in the construction of the new theatre. The staircases, the walls of the corridors, the very roof, are of concrete; and the decorative panelling in the buffets, which at first sight seems to be composed of elaborately-carved oak, is, in reality, painted iron. Every precaution humanly practicable to prevent accident appears to have been taken; and if all the Chubbs, the Bramahs, the Chatwoods, and the Milners had been consulted, with the view of manufacturing a fire-proof safe capable of holding two or three thousand people, I scarcely think that they could have devised a plan for making a building more thoroughly fire-proof than the New Alhambra seems to be. The stage of the theatre has been considerably enlarged, both as to height and depth; the width of the opening of the proscenium being forty feet, thus allowing larger elbow-room for spectacular effects. The gas illumination of the stage is on the very newest principles, embracing the "flash light" system, and has been fitted by Messrs. Vaughan and Roberts; while the sun-burner, supplied by Messrs. Strode, for lighting the auditorium, is the largest in the world—larger even than the famous burner at the Mickailoff Theatre at St. Petersburg, which has four hundred and forty-one lights. The sun-burner at the New Alhambra has eight hundred and nineteen. The decoration throughout is very handsome, and in excellent taste; and the boxes will be curtained, cushioned, and seated with rich old-gold plush. The windows in the external walls are filled with stained glass, which, when the house is lighted up at night, will present a pleasing and gratuitous spectacle to the frequenters of Leicester-square. Do you not remember the plaster-of-Paris edifice of our childhood, with its stained-glass casements, into the centre of which a lighted candle was introduced. Albert Smith was aware of such a plaster-of-Paris *domus* in the Lowther Arcade, and he was wont to declare that, in his time, it had (through its proprietor) successively invited purchase as the model of a Buddhist Temple, of Shakespeare's House at Stratford-on-Avon, as William Tell's Chapel, as Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, as the Clachan of Aberfoil, and as the birthplace of Jenny Lind.

That highly intelligent, graceful, pathetic, and well-trained actress, Miss Lingard, has scored another success at a morning performance at the Gaiety of a new and original tragedy, in five acts, entitled "Agnes of Bavaria." The author of the new play, which is said to be founded on an incident in Bavarian history, and is dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty King Ludwig II., is Mr. Frederick Haywell Hanley, and the dramatist himself enacts the part of the leading "heavy man," Ernest, Duke of Bavaria, a terribly tyrannical and vindictive old gentleman, seemingly as devoid of parental affection as the extremely reprehensible Count Cenci in Shelley's play is. Duke Ernest because his son Albert has married a fair damsel named Agnes without his consent, pursues his fair daughter with implacable ferocity, and ultimately causes her to be tried and convicted as a witch and drowned. Lengthy and verbose as was the play, the true art of Miss Lingard kept up the energies of an occasionally wearied audience; and in one instance—the recital of a dream—she fairly raised them to enthusiasm.

The "Masher" brigade posed as the golden youth of the period as a kind of guard of honour at the portals of the Comedy Theatre in Panton-street on the evening of the new comic opera of "Falka," Mr. H. B. Farnie's Anglicised version of "Le Droit d'Aïnesse," was produced. "Falka," garnished with the veriest whipped-cream of graceful music, and set off by a bevy of the comeliest and most tastefully attired chorus girls, is a brilliant success. Appetite for this light fare undeniably grows on what it feeds. The story, adequate enough in this instance, usually matters little. Enough if the composer (Monsieur E. Chas-saigne) clothes the more or less farcical situations with tune-some melodies calculated to catch the ear of the audience. Miss Violet Cameron is a remarkably bright Falka—makes the running from the moment she first appears as the sprightly runaway school-girl, who has eloped with her shame-faced lover, Mr. Louis Kelleher; keeps well to the front when she dons the handsome uniform (by Alias) of a hussar at the palace of Folbach (which rôle is invested with grim humour by Mr. Harry Paulton); and sustains her flow of gaiety and high spirits to the diverting close. This merry piece of musical drollery is also admirably enacted by Mr. Henry Ashley as the Tancred threatened with marriage by force to a songful gipsy queen from "The Bohemian Girl," well sustained by Miss Wadman; by Mr. W. S. Penley as a Brother Pelican so quaintly funny as to appear as if he had stepped straight from one of Mr. Marks's monkish pictures; by Mr. W. H. Hamilton as a resonant and duly bold Bolislas; and by Miss L. Henschel, Miss Vere Carew, Miss E. Nichols, and Miss Madge Milton; whilst the dancing of Miss Rose Moncrieff, and the captivating appearance of the chorus, with the picturesque and charming scenery of MM. Grieve, Spong, and Callcott, add a finish that completes the triumph of "Falka." It should likewise be stated that M. Van Biene is an excellent conductor.

Miss Kate Santley has interrupted the run of that most English of modern comic operas, the delightful "Merry Duchess" of Mr. Frederic Clay and Mr. G. R. Sims, in order

to rehearse a novelty in the shape of Mr. Savile Clarke's English version of M. Audran's "Gillette de Narbonne."

Many of London's stage favourites, besides Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, are scattered far and near. Whilst Mr. J. L. Toole, carrying healthful laughter wherever he goes, is making Nottingham shake its sides, I hear that Mr. Charles Coghlan has appeared with success as Evelyn in "Money" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, in company with Miss Gerrard. Returning to town, I may remark that one of the best of our young school of comedians, Mr. Charles Collette, has delighted his friends in "My Awful Dad" at a Gaiety Matinée. G. A. S.

CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

The affairs of the Canadian Pacific Railway continue to attract a good deal of attention, and the interest excited by the recent announcement of an arrangement with the Canadian Government which secures a minimum dividend of 3 per cent on the shares for ten years, has this week been heightened by the news that a powerful syndicate of bankers has been formed to carry out the necessary financial operations. We have now a solution of the question as to the object for which the guaranteed interest referred to was secured. While any doubt remained as to the capability of the company to continue its dividend payments during the remaining period of construction, the work of depreciating the property in the New York Stock Exchange and thus preventing the placing of the company's capital was easy. That difficulty, however, has now been definitely removed, and the speculators who recently engaged in the attack on the company's stock have nothing left but to cover their "short" sales as speedily as possible. The business will doubtless prove a costly one, but this is as it should be. The points against the "bears" are, that the shares they have oversold have, firstly, a virtual Government guarantee of 3 per cent per annum for ten years, and, secondly, the fact that although only partially finished, the line is earning a dividend at the rate of 1½ to 2 per cent per annum, these matters being, of course, independent of the circumstance that the proceeds of the company's land sales go to supplement the net revenue.

The market for foreign Government securities and for most other international stocks continues to show much feebleness as a result of the high state of tension in the relations between France and China. It is not for me to discuss the question of war or peace between those Powers; but it requires no great discernment to foresee that in the event of a rupture a sharp fall in prices will at once ensue. Extensive blocks of stocks are known to be held at the various Continental centres on margins, and to keep these up is becoming increasingly difficult. The syndicates who took up the stocks now pawned with banks and other financial institutions were formed and began operations when the effects of the bad times of 1882 had nearly worn off. Matters have not become intrinsically much better in the interval, and the lock-up of capital has become a sensible burden. Many of those who have lent on stocks have grown somewhat anxious and restive, and it would probably take little to induce them to call up their advances, which would imply heavy forced sales in a market quite unfitted to stand the pressure. Sad as the existing evil is, there is, nevertheless, as usual in such cases, a disposition to exaggerate it. Yet, looking broadly at the situation, there is reason to believe that intending investors in foreign securities will buy to better advantage a little later on than they now can.

Attention is from time to time drawn to the heavy liability the Brazilian Government has incurred in its subsidies to various railway and other undertakings, and grave fears are occasionally expressed that State aid has been given with a dangerously lavish hand. Criticism on the subject has not always been of a friendly or disinterested nature, but it has nevertheless served a good purpose, inasmuch as it has awakened the Government to the necessity of greater watchfulness in the affairs of the subsidised concerns than was previously bestowed on them. In regard to the six railways which were built and are being worked at the State expense, a circular has been addressed by the Minister of Agriculture and Public Works to the several managers, directing the dismissal of superfluous officials and servants, the introduction of other economies in the working of the lines, and a curtailment of the train service to existing traffic requirements. These undertakings are far from paying their way, and the deficit they show serves to increase the difficulties of a like kind with which the Treasury has annually to deal.

The Chamberlain of the Corporation of London announces by advertisement the discharge of certain bonds issued in relation to public works and improvements, amounting to the sum of £199,500; also the renewal of other bonds to the amount of £278,600 on specified terms, the option of renewal to be exercised by Dec. 31 next. T. S.

After the lapse of over eight years, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, the well-known American evangelists, have paid another visit to London, where they purpose conducting missionary and evangelistic services for some weeks. On Sunday they opened a series of services at Islington, by addressing four congregations assembled during the day in a specially-constructed building on the site known as the Priory.

The time-honoured title of "Hood's Comic Annual" is still maintained, and that noble punster, if he were living now, would not be ashamed of the shillingsworth of wit, wisdom, and waggy that is annually issued from the *Fun* office, 153, Fleet-street. The present number is lavishly illustrated, and is full of amusing tales and sketches by G. Manville Fenn, Evelyn Jerrold, Byron Webber, George Dalziel, the lamented Dutton Cook, and others.

Glasgow was last Saturday night the scene of a disastrous fire, the loss from which is estimated at two hundred thousand pounds. The fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Wyllie and Lockhead, upholsterers, between Mitchell-street and Buchanan-street, which were wholly destroyed, other adjacent property being seriously damaged.—During the whole of Monday about half the strength of the Fire Brigade of the metropolis, both in engines and men, were engaged in the task of subduing a fire at some saw-mills, Haggerston.—A fire broke out on Tuesday at the house of Mr. Lambert, confectioner, High-street, Kingsland, destroying twelve houses.

The Duke of Argyll, the new Knight of the Garter, has been commanded, as a rare and signal token of Royal favour, to retain also the Order of the Thistle, which had previously been conferred on his Grace. The almost invariable rule is that, when a nobleman, already a Knight of the Thistle or of St. Patrick, is invested with the ribbon of the Garter, he surrenders the other ribbon. Only two exceptions have occurred before the Duke of Argyll's. In 1712, James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T., was allowed by Queen Anne to keep both stars, the Garter and the Thistle; and in 1855 the same high privilege was granted by Queen Victoria to the late Earl of Aberdeen.



THE LUTHER CELEBRATION IN GERMANY: SCENE OUTSIDE THE SCHLOSS-KIRCHE, AT WITTENBERG, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The interpellation on the Tonquin expedition ended in the Government obtaining a vote of confidence by 339 votes against 160. This vote means that the Chamber has at length seen the imprudence of perpetually overthrowing Cabinets without having the means of substituting a more capable Ministry for the Ministry it causes to fall. The real debate on the Tonquin question will doubtless take place this week, when M. Ferry presents his demand for new supplies. Meanwhile M. Clémenceau has told his compatriots as plainly as he dared what their occupation of Tonquin would amount to, if it were realised: they would be mounting guard for other Powers. As for the details of the matter, the progress of the negotiations, and the trick of the Tricou despatch, it is useless to dwell upon them here; the French are indebted to the information published by the English press for what little knowledge they have of these subjects.

A bronze statue of the great amuser of nations, Alexander Dumas the elder, was unveiled on Sunday last on the Place Malesherbes. The statue represents Dumas seated in an arm-chair and dressed in loose working dress. On the front of the pedestal a charming group represents a woman reading one of Dumas's novels, with a boy and a burly workman eagerly listening. At the back the mousquetaire D'Artagnan guards the statue of his creator, and on the two remaining sides of the pedestal are inscribed the titles of Dumas's novels. The idea and general effect of the composition are charming. The ceremony of Sunday, besides being the apotheosis of Dumas, was not a little the apotheosis of the author of the statue, the late Gustave Doré, himself an improviser as brilliant, if not as successful, as Dumas. The grace and originality of Doré's first and last piece of statuary make us regret sincerely that he was cut off just at the moment when he was about to add fresh lustre to his fame as an illustrator and a painter. While applauding the idea of a statue to Dumas, it must be added, public opinion in France has not forgotten that Balzac, Musset, and Gautier have yet no statues. A mischievous satirist has observed that, though these men had all Dumas' genius, they did not have his son.

On Thursday a celebrated Parisian actress, Madame Anaïs Fargueil, will appear for the last time in public at a performance to be given for her benefit at the Vaudeville Theatre. Madame Fargueil has created in thirty years' career some forty rôles in the comedies of the modern masters, Feuille, Augier, Sardou, Barrière, &c., all rôles of the first order. It would be curious to examine how greatly the conditions of the French theatre have changed during Madame Fargueil's long and brilliant career, a career which has not left her rich. The reason is simple—five-and-twenty years ago Scribe and Anicet Bourgeois used to write half a dozen pieces a year, and make an income of 50,000*fr.* This year M. Henri Meilhac will earn by the author's rights in his pieces something like 250,000*fr.* Madame Judic is rich enough to buy a château and to build herself a mansion at Paris; and during the tour of six weeks that she is about to make in Russia she will gain the round sum of 200,000*fr.* I need not cite the instance of Sarah Bernhardt. In Madame Fargueil's time the theatrical career, even for its most brilliant followers, was not the Golconda it now is.

The Parisians this season will have a new attraction in the Italian Opera, which is to be resuscitated in the Théâtre des Nations, which takes the name of Théâtre Italien. The season will begin at the end of this month with Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra." The new enterprise is under the management of M. Maurel, the singer, and Corti, the famous Italian impresario.—Calmann Lévy has published the first volume of the "Correspondance de M. de Rémusat," which will form the indispensable complement of his wife's delightful memoir on the private life of the first Napoleon.—Madame Tola Dorian has published an excellent French translation of Shelley's "Cenci," with a preface by Mr. Algernon Charles Swinburne.—The Russian Grand Dukes Alexis, Wladimir, Serge, and Paul, have been visiting Chantilly and hunting with the Duc d'Aumale. There is much talk of a marriage between the Grand Duke Alexis and the Princess Amélie d'Orléans, the eldest daughter of the Comte de Paris.—T. C.

A Royal decree has been issued summoning the Italian Parliament to meet on the 26th inst.

A Geographical Congress was inaugurated on Sunday in University Hall, Madrid, with much éclat, and many patriotic speeches were delivered.

The Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Austria arrived at Berlin on Sunday evening, and were cordially greeted at the railway station by the Emperor and the Royal Princes. They were immediately conducted to the Palace, where they were welcomed by the Princesses. On Tuesday the Austrian Crown Prince and Crown Princess visited, along with Prince and Princess William, the famous Sedan Panorama. On his return, Prince Rudolph received several high officers, and afterwards drove to the great Court Hunt at Grunewald, whither Princess Stephanie and Princess William followed an hour later, Prince William awaiting his illustrious guests at the Castle of Grunewald. At the termination of the hunt, the Princesses returned to Berlin to attend the dinner given at the castle by the Emperor; whilst Prince Rudolph and Prince William dined at Grunewald with the members of the hunt. In the evening the whole party were present at the Royal Opera.—The funeral of the German actress, Wegener, on Tuesday was attended by a representative of the Emperor and many thousands of the inhabitants of Berlin.

The Electrical Exhibition at Vienna was visited by the Crown Prince and Princess of Austria last Saturday, and was closed on Sunday. In the course of his visit the Crown Prince congratulated the committee of exhibitors on the success that had attended the exhibition.

A tornado has visited Springfield, Missouri, by which sixteen persons have been injured, some fatally. Thirty buildings have been destroyed and 200 damaged. Great damage is also reported from other places in the same county.

Advices from South Africa state that Usibepu had attacked the Zulus in Cetewayo's territory, and great numbers had been killed. Fighting is also reported to have occurred among the various tribes in Pondoland. A general strike is said to have taken place among the operative miners at the diamond-fields in Griqualand.

Lord Normanby, on proroguing the Victorian Parliament, said the reason for the annexation of New Guinea had been intensified by the action of the French Government in proposing to send its criminals to an island in the Western Pacific; and he added that a Convention was about to assemble at Sydney to devise measures to avert the threatened calamity. The Governor went on to say that the various lines of railway, which a few years ago consisted of from two to three hundred miles, have grown into a gigantic system, the annual receipts of which amount to £2,000,000.

THE RECESS.

The Prime Minister comes from Hawarden Castle to attend the Lord Mayor's banquet on Friday evening under very different political circumstances from those which obtained on Nov. 9 last year. Then, although Parliament was sitting and Party acerbity excited by the discussion of the Procedure rules in the House of Commons, Lord Wolseley's brilliant conduct of the campaign in Egypt had covered the Ministry with a little reflected glory, which won for Mr. Gladstone a chorus of cordial cheering when he entered Guildhall. Now, the Premier will, it is true, be in a position to point with satisfaction to the gradual restoration of order in Egypt; to rejoice that by a judicious combination of firmness with native suavity Earl Granville has secured an indemnity for Mr. Shaw from the French Government; to echo the friendly and conciliatory words M. Waddington will presumably utter with respect to the relations of France and England in Chinese waters, and to welcome M. De Lesseps; to claim, with regard to domestic affairs, that Ireland is comparatively tranquil, and possibly to intimate that the settlement of the vexed question of "Labourers' and Artisans' Dwellings" may be left to the new County and Municipal boards the Government propose shall be adopted. But this last point will bring Mr. Gladstone to the very delicate ground of the Corporation of the City of London, which has departed from prescriptive rule in order to appoint its most valiant Alderman to fight its battle in and out of Parliament. In view, however, of the transcendent importance of the Imperial topics he has to touch upon, it will not be difficult for so adroit a rhetorician as Mr. Gladstone to pass lightly over this ticklish subject.

The Conservative Party has two clear-headed and plain-spoken chiefs in the Duke of Richmond and Sir Richard Cross. Starring at Aberdeen at the local Conservative Club on the 2nd inst., his Grace defended the House of Lords as being ever ready to assist in progressive reforms, provided they were framed on the lines of the Constitution; but Sir Richard Cross objected to the proposed grant of a residential vote for counties on the ground that it would be fatal to the rights of property. On Saturday the right hon. gentleman was presented with the freedom of the city of Aberdeen. He seized the opportunity to speak earnestly on the question of the hour—the proper housing of the poor—being of opinion that an energetic application of the regulations of the Artisans' Dwellings Acts would materially improve the condition of the tenements in which the indigent are doomed to exist. The leader of the Conservative Commons also had a noteworthy compliment paid him on the same day. Sir Stafford Northcote was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, polling 1035 votes against 983 for Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, and 236 for Professor Blackie. A follower of the right hon. Baronet, Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, M.P., on Saturday evening spoke at a Conservative meeting in Middleton, and stoutly maintained that national interests were not safe in the hands of Mr. Gladstone's Administration.

Mr. Goschen's address on "Laissez-Faire and Government Interference" on the 2nd inst. at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution would have been sounder had it been animated by true philosophy. His plausible arguments against "Government Interference" would have been unanswerable were not an artificial state of things maintained by legislative enactments.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson (who will at the next General Election give up his seat for Carlisle in order to pit himself against a Conservative in West Cumberland) was in his airiest mood on Monday. The hon. Baronet took part in the opening of a new Liberal hall at Parton, near Whitehaven; and intimated that Liberals must look to themselves when it was manifest that the Marquis of Salisbury had made up his "quarrel with the House of Lords," and Lord Randolph Churchill had from Blenheim Palace written "a certificate of character to Sir Stafford Northcote."

Mr. W. H. Smith will be generally consoled with on account of a domestic bereavement, which precluded his attendance at the opening of the new Conservative Club at Cardiff. The committee were fortunate enough to secure in his place the Earl of Harrowby, whose belief in the virtues of the Conservative Party gave so cheerily confident a tone to his oracular utterances as Lord Sandon.

Mr. Gladstone reasonably views with concern the recent conflicts between Orangemen and "Nationalists" in Ireland. Replying to an address of confidence in the Government from the Ulster Liberal Society of Belfast, the Premier wrote from Downing-street—"I hail the expression of views which combine attachment to the Empire with the principle of equal rights for the three kingdoms, and loyalty to the Throne with a strict obedience to law and order on the part of those who proclaim it as their watchword."

The eloquence of Canon Spence and Mr. McCullagh Torrens, M.P., did not prevail upon a meeting in St. Pancras Vestry-Hall on Tuesday to pass a resolution favouring State-aided emigration. On the contrary, an amendment in favour of home colonisation was carried—a sign of the times that should not escape notice.

The London Hospital has received a donation of £9000 from the executor of a gentleman lately deceased.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are closed to the public until further orders.

The Lady Mayoress held her final reception at the Mansion House on Tuesday.

Lord Waveney has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Antrim, in succession to the late Marquis of Donegall.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir Richard Cross were on Saturday last presented with the freedom of Aberdeen.

A notice of the "International Exhibition of Graphic Art in Vienna" is unavoidably held over, with reviews of books and other articles, till next week.

A colliery explosion occurred at Monkfield Colliery, near Accrington, on Wednesday morning. One hundred and ten miners were in the pit, and many lives have been lost.

The Duke of Cambridge has appointed Monday next, at noon, for reopening the Ham-yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice, Great Windmill-street, W. The institution has been rebuilt, and will open under reformed rules.

At the general monthly meeting of the Royal Institution of Great Britain on Monday Mr. William Miller Ord, M.D., was elected a manager, in the room of the late Mr. William Spottiswoode, P.R.S.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held on the 1st inst. at its house, John-street, Adelphi, Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £194 were granted to the crews of life-boats belonging to the institution for services rendered during the past month, in which period the boats have been launched twenty-five times, and have been the means of saving 106 lives, besides assisting to rescue three vessels from destruction. Payments amounting to £1986 were likewise made on the 274 life-boat establishments of the institution. New life-boats have recently been forwarded to Margate, Withernsea, and Cardigan.

THE COURT.

The Queen, who will return to Windsor Castle next week from the Highlands, will have to reside with her the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's young children, Princess Margaret and Prince Arthur, who upon their parent's departure for India were conveyed to Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, to stay until her Majesty's arrival at Windsor. Princess Louise of Lorne was greeted upon her arrival in England by telegrams from the Queen and Prince and Princess of Wales as well as by her Majesty's representative, Colonel McNeill. Divine service was performed on Sunday at Balmoral by the Rev. W. W. Tullock, of Maxwell parish church, Glasgow, the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Irene of Hesse attending. Farewell visits have been made and entertainments to some few friends given by her Majesty preparatory to her leaving for the south. A council was held by the Queen on Wednesday. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, the Right Hon. Sir Richard Cross, the Lord Advocate, and Mr. Charles Lennox Peel, have been on a visit to her Majesty, and Lord Carlisle is Minister in attendance. The Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Louise of Wales will be among the exhibitors at the Norfolk Fat Cattle Show this month.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a farewell dinner to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on the eve of their departure for India, the guests including the members of the Royal family in town, and several attached friends of the Duke and Duchess, with the members of their suite. A family luncheon was had at Marlborough House the next day to meet the Duke and Duchess, and in the evening the Prince and Princess took leave of their Royal Highnesses at Charing-cross Station. On Saturday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, left Marlborough House for Cambridge, and visited Prince Albert Victor of Wales at Trinity College. After luncheon with him, their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Sandringham. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh paid a visit to Prince Albert Victor on Monday at the University, en route to Sandringham to join the party assembled to celebrate the Prince's birthday yesterday (Friday). Before leaving town the Prince visited Signor Fontana's studio to inspect the marble statues of the Queen, his Royal Highness, and one representing an allegorical figure of New South Wales, which are about to be presented to the new public offices in Sydney by Sir Henry Parkes.

Her Majesty's ship Canada, with Prince George of Wales on board, which arrived at Halifax on Oct. 23 on passage to Bermuda, will proceed to Barbados after a slight refit as senior officer's ship.

Last Saturday Princess Christian opened the new building of the Soho Club for Working Girls at 59, Greek-street, Soho. Her Royal Highness remained during part of the concert which was given by the members.

The Duke of Edinburgh will lay the foundation-stone of the new wing of the General Hospital at Croydon next Tuesday. His Royal Highness and the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Albany, have visited Miss Mary Anderson's performance in "The Lady of Lyons" at the Lyceum Theatre.

Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne were received on their arrival from Canada on Monday by the Duke of Albany, who went off from Liverpool in the ferry-boat Lancashire to meet the Sardinian, boarding her off New Brighton. After landing, the Royal party, escorted by a detachment of the 11th Hussars, drove to the Townhall, where an address was presented, and the Mayor entertained the august voyagers privately at luncheon; after which they left for town, being met at Euston station by the Duchess of Albany and Princess Frederica of Hanover. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne drove at once to Kensington Palace.

A warm leave was taken of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught by their family and numerous friends on their departure at Charing-cross yesterday week for India. Upon leaving Dover in the Invicta their Royal Highnesses came to the gangway and acknowledged the cheers of the people. The Duke and Duchess left Brindisi on Monday for Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Cathay.

The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin have returned to Germany.

The Crown Prince of Portugal has arrived at Claridge's Hotel.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain George Allen Webb (15th Hussars) and the Lady Cecilia Hay, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll, took place on the 31st ult. at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. Lady Cecilia received from the Queen an Indian shawl and a gold brooch set with pearls. Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, and the Duke of Albany also sent presents.

At All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, on Tuesday, the marriage of Lieutenant Arthur E. W. Colville (Rifle Brigade), only son of Colonel the Hon. William J. Colville, Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Edinburgh, and Olivia, second daughter of Lord and Lady Alfred Spencer Churchill, was solemnised. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh's bridal gift was a diamond and ruby bangle.

Marriages will shortly take place between the Danish Minister, M. de Falbe, and Mrs. Gerard Leigh, of Luton Hoo; between Mr. Courtenay Warner, of Highams, Woodford, Essex, and 1, Prince of Wales-terrace, Kensington, son of the late Mr. Edward Warner, of Highams, M.P., and the Hon. Leucha Maude, daughter of Viscount Hawarden; between Mr. J. Kenelm Wingfield Digby, eldest son of Mr. John Digby Wingfield Digby, of Sherborne Castle and Coleshill Park, and the Hon. Georgiana Rosamond Hewitt, fifth daughter of Viscount Lifford; and between René, Count de Martino, eldest son of the late Commander de Martino, Agent and Consul-General of the Ex-King of Naples, and Mary, daughter of Thomas Le Messurier, Lordship Park, London.

Sir Charles Dilke was on the 1st inst. presented with the freedom of Paisley, in recognition of his services in connection with the Commercial Treaty negotiations with France.

Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode have sent us some specimens of their Christmas and New-Year Cards and Calendars for the coming season, fully sustaining the high character for which the productions of this firm have long been noted.

The polling for the election of a Lord Rector of Edinburgh University in succession to the Earl of Rosebery took place on Saturday, when Sir Stafford Northcote polled 1035 votes; Mr. Trevelyan, 983; and Professor Blackie, 236.

Last week's arrivals at Liverpool of live stock and fresh meat from the United States and Canada amounted to 1515 cattle, 6078 quarters of beef, and 465 carcasses of mutton, showing a decrease in the import of both live stock and fresh meat during the last week. No sheep were landed during the week.

At a meeting of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners on Monday it was decided to expend £100,000 on river improvements, and it was stated that the North-Eastern Railway Company intended to enlarge the existing dock accommodation, at a cost of £300,000.

THE MAGAZINES.

It is interesting to compare the various solutions of the problem how to produce a really first class and at the same time a paying magazine for sixpence attempted by the three periodicals which have committed themselves to the experiment. The *Cornhill* certainly in no degree relies upon its illustrations, which would be much better away. The idea seems rather to be to offer one or two contributions of first-rate literary calibre, and leave the rest to take care of itself. "The Giant's Robe" is very good, and quite worthy of the author of *Vice Versa*; and Mrs. Ritchie's graceful and delicate sketch of Madame D'Arblay proves that something remained to be said even after Macaulay. "The Deanery Ball" is an amusing but over-fanciful story: the rest is mere padding. In the *English Illustrated Magazine*, on the other hand, the illustrations so dominate the text that Mr. Shorthouse's "Little Schoolmaster Mark," a tale beyond the power of any artist to interpret, almost affects us with a sense of incongruity. It is impossible to give any fair account of a story whose transparent spirituality and mystical tenderness render it in prose what Rossetti's "Beryl" is in poetry, though far less potent in action and passion. The papers on the Lincolnshire fens and the Birmingham brass-smiths are very good, but only exist for the sake of the illustrations, which emulate, without quite rivalling, the American magazines. The ornamental borders from the old masters are more thoroughly satisfactory; those at pp. 112 and 122 are most quaintly delightful. *Longman's Magazine* has less individuality than its competitors, and is, in fact, little else than a half-price *Fraser*. Mr. W. C. Russell commences one of his stirring sea-tales; and Mr. Richard Jefferies writes of the Wiltshire labourer with the knowledge and sympathy he always displays when dealing with rural life.

Macmillan is principally interesting for the continuation of "The Wizard's Son," which manifests no falling off in weird power, and two or three excellent and delicately sarcastic pages on Mr. Trollope's "methods and ideals," at the conclusion of a notice of his autobiography. Mr. Barham Zincke on the agricultural labourer, and Mr. Macfarlane on Indian legislation, are usefully suggestive; and the paper on Jersey is very bright. The idea of translating Turgeneff's "Senilia" is excellent, but the translation is not.

Blackwood also has an article on Anthony Trollope, which amounts to little more than a summary of his autobiography. A paper on the French in Anam and Tonquin relates almost entirely to their proceedings in the former country, which have rather dropped out of sight, but of which it is well to be reminded. "The Millionaire" is continued with undiminished ability; and there is a good ghost story, "The Double Ghost We Saw in Galicia."

The *Nineteenth Century* is less interesting than usual, but has one paper of considerable immediate and another of considerable retrospective interest. Captain Norman examines the present condition of the French army with great minuteness: his unfavourable conclusion is, no doubt, partly determined by political prejudice, but many of his criticisms strike home. Sir Henry Taylor prints a memorandum on the project of an academy for the encouragement of English literature, framed by him in 1835, which had Southey's approval, and in which he seems still to believe. Culture must find other methods of mastering anarchy; it seems to us. Mr. Montague Cookson's "new departure in legal reform" is a wide one, including a scheme for the rearrangement of circuits. Mr. Proctor reports Dr. Huggins's progress in photographing the solar corona; and the Rev. H. P. Dunster expounds a very important discovery, if discovery it be—the magic power of paraffin in regenerating apple-trees.

The contents of the *Fortnightly* are mainly political. The fourth item of "The Radical Programme," as stated by an anonymous writer, will excite less controversy than the last. Apart from the recalcitrancy of personal interests, there will be little difference of opinion as to the necessity of providing the labourer with cottages and allotments, annulling or compensating illegal inclosures, and redressing agricultural grievances in general. The most noteworthy point in the paper is the neglect of the old Liberal panacea of facilitating the transfer of land. Mr. Healy, whose style is more civilised than of old, tries to intimidate the Liberal party into granting Home Rule by threatening an alliance between the Parnellites and Tories. The device is too transparent. Mr. S. Laing, returning from Commemora, gives in the main a satisfactory account both of the working of the Land Act and of emigration. Señor Figuerola, a Spanish Liberal, reviews the political situation of his country, and seems to think that the King's recent measures may yet preserve his crown. Mr. C. Waring advocates the purchase of the Suez Canal by England—a proposal which would not be unpopular, but for the enormous extortion to which we should have to submit. Mr. Archibald Forbes's defence of Bazaine is circumstantial where no defence is necessary, and passes lightly over the damning fact of his two months' inactivity, trying to make a figure in politics while he ought to have been making sorties.

The most interesting article in the *Contemporary Review* is one by Mr. E. D. Godkin on the condition of the Southern States of America since the war, which seems to be better materially than morally. Slavery is gone, but the deep blight it has left upon the white man as well as the black disappears very slowly. The interest of Mr. G. A. Shaw's well-written paper on the prospects of Madagascar has been anticipated; nor is there much novelty in the Hon. Roden Noel's sound criticism on Robert Browning. The Marquis of Lorne's essay on Canadian Home Rule is very slight.

Even apart from the great sensation of Lord Salisbury's paper, already sufficiently discussed by the press, the current number of the *National Review* is one of unusual excellence. Mr. Courthope's able essay on Johnson and Carlyle is injured by the effort to make controversial capital out of what should have been a perfectly unprejudiced comparison of two men who had, perhaps, as much in common as a prophet and a moralist well can. If Mr. Courthope could have forgotten the Tory in the critic, he would have seen that Carlyle's "transcendentalism" includes Johnson's "common sense" and a great deal besides. Mr. Newton traces the progress of archaeological study with the hand of a master. Miss Paget, with similar mastery of the subject, analyses the transformations of chivalric poetry from its earliest beginnings to the Renaissance. Madame Villari explains the causes which render our countrymen unpopular in Italy; one of which, it appears, is that they are unable to see animals ill-treated without a protest. Mr. Boulger points out that Lord Lytton's Afghan policy has been virtually adopted by his successor; and Mr. Venables is so alarmed at the probable passage of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill that he wishes to make civil marriage obligatory. Extremes meet.

The *Atlantic Monthly* publishes Emerson's account of that strong-charactered, old-fashioned divine, Dr. Ezra Ripley; a cogent article by the Rev. Brooke Herford on the trustworthiness of Hebrew tradition, and picturesque notes of Spanish travel, and recollections of the Roman Revolution. Mrs. Oliphant, in her sketch of Queen Victoria, in the *Century*,

has executed a difficult task with ability and good taste. There is also an interesting account of Turgeneff in Paris, by Alphonse Daudet; while English scenery and Spanish bull-fighting afford material for excellent illustrated articles. *Harper* presents its readers with portraits of some of the most distinguished living English artists, and views of the interiors of their dwellings, with their consent, it is to be supposed. Sir Moses Montefiore is the subject of another paper in the same style; and there is a lively description of hashish smoking, and the visions consequent thereupon. *Manhattan* has good papers on Wordsworth and Mr. Irving.

Temple Bar is chiefly distinguished by "Between Two Stools," a tale told in letters, full of humour and sarcasm, and an article on the French Foreign Office, most entertaining, and brimful of knowledge of everything except Dickens, for we do not think that Tom Pinch ever met Mr. Jefferson Brick. The *Gentleman's Magazine* has a glowing picture of San Francisco, a careful description of the Field of Cloth of Gold, and a very fair estimate of Luther as a political force by Mr. Karl Blind. *Belgravia* is strong in short stories, including Mrs. Linton's pathetic "My Compatriot"; Mr. Boyle's Dyak history, "A Blowpipe"; and two well-told tales of the supernatural, "From Beyond," and "Christine."

We have also to acknowledge *Time*, *The Argosy*, *Good Words*, *All the Year Round*, *Merry England*, *London Society*, *St. Nicholas*, *the Army and Navy Magazine*, *The Quiver*.

COMMENCEMENT OF TERM AT THE LAW COURTS.

The opening of Michaelmas Term at the Law Courts—the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand—was attended on Friday week, notwithstanding the absence of the Lord Chief Justice, with some degree of judicial pomp. The Lord Chancellor, after entertaining the Judges at breakfast, arrived with them at the Courts, and walked at the head of their procession, fully robed, up the grand Gothic hall, where seats had been provided along each side for a large number of privileged spectators. The balcony at the upper end was occupied by the Judges' wives and ladies with them; the lower balcony, at the Strand entrance, was filled with barristers in their wigs and gowns. With Lord Chancellor Selborne walked the Master of the Rolls, and Lords Justices Cotton, Hannen, Lindley, and Bowen, in their gold-embroidered robes; next these came, in their ermine, Mr. Justice Grove and Baron Pollock, followed by Justices Mathew, Cave, Kay, Chitty, North, Butt, Watkin Williams, and Smith. The Queen's counsel, in full forensic costume, brought up the rear. The stately procession is shown in one of our illustrations. There is a large increase of business in all the Courts this term, compared with the Michaelmas Term of last year; 809 causes in the Chancery Division, 886 in the Queen's Bench or Common Law Division, 214 Divorce petitions, 49 Probate actions, and 399 cases in the Court of Appeal.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR.

Distressing accounts of the earthquakes in the neighbourhood of Cheshmeh, on the coast of Asia Minor, at the extremity of a promontory just opposite the island of Chios, or Scio, and seventy miles west of Smyrna, have been published during the past three weeks. The first and worst shock of earthquake occurred on the 15th ult., and was followed on the 22nd by a second, which was also violent and destructive, but there have been fifteen shocks, in all, of lessening severity; the town of Cheshmeh, which is a seaport, has been much shaken, while many villages are entirely destroyed. A strait, or arm of the sea, five miles wide, separates this part of the mainland from Chios, which suffered much more terribly from the earthquake that happened there two or three years ago, when several thousands of people lost their lives. In the present instance, the number actually killed is but ninety, with about two hundred more or less wounded, but thousands have been rendered homeless, and, having lost all their property, are in a state of utter destitution. We are indebted to Lieutenant Rudolph de Lisle, R.N., of H.M.S. *Alexandra*, who was at Cheshmeh with his ship on the 25th, for the sketches now presented to our readers, showing some of the effects of this disastrous visitation. The British squadron was at Sigi, in Mitylene, when the news arrived there, and it put to sea at once, proceeding to Cheshmeh to render assistance. It was found, on arriving there, that the Turkish and Greek local authorities were doing all they could to relieve the distress of the people. The wounded and sick, the women and children, were housed, more or less, under canvas tents and rough shelters erected for them outside the villages; but in many cases, twelve or fourteen persons were crowded together where there was scanty room for five or six. The men had to shift for themselves as best they could. The village of Reis-dereh was entirely destroyed, as shown in these sketches, and the inhabitants were encamped outside the ruins, where the Turkish governor, Sali Pasha, and his staff, visited them, and gave directions for their relief; the Pasha, in one sketch, is seen discussing with a Turkish and an English medical officer the proper means to be used. The population of Reis-dereh was about 3500, the great majority being Greeks, and they will be exposed to much suffering at the approach of wintry weather. All the roofs of the houses have fallen in, and many of the walls. At the village of Alatzeta, in the main street, of which a sketch is given, the fronts of the opposite houses fell against each other, across the street, and kept each other up by the mere cohesion of the masonry hanging in the air. At Cheshmeh, on the 22nd, part of the citadel came down, and the British Consul's house was wrecked; but the carpenters of the *Alexandra* were set to work to make it habitable. In our view of Cheshmeh the Carysfort is lying in the port, with Turkish gun-boats. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers has been opened; and Lady Dufferin, wife of the British Ambassador at Constantinople, is getting up a bazaar in aid of this charitable fund.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR AT CAMBRIDGE.

The residence of Prince Albert Victor of Wales at Trinity College, Cambridge, and his entrance upon University life, must be an interesting occasion for his Royal relatives, his uncles and aunts, as well as for his parents; so that the visit he received last Monday from the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who came and lunched with him privately at his own rooms, is a very natural incident. We add to the former illustrations those now given of his participation in some of the ordinary recreations of the place, boating and playing hockey, and other healthful customs of a well-bred young Englishman, which are kept up as much to his advantage as in the case of the generality of Cambridge undergraduates. With regard to his University studies, the College Tutor is the Rev. Joseph Prior, M.A., while the Rev. J. N. Dalton, M.A., is private tutor to his Royal Highness; and these gentlemen, between them, will take charge of his University education.

THE CHURCH.

Lord Redesdale has subscribed £300 to the Southwell Bishopric Fund.

The recent fancy fair at the Pump-Room, Leamington, realised £700 for parochial purposes.

Colonel Stanley, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Adlington, near Chorley, last Saturday.

An ecclesiastical art exhibition, bazaar, and sale of work, in aid of the Church of England Working Men's Society, has been held this week in the Holborn Townhall.

The resignation of the Rev. W. Quekett, Rector of Warrington, is announced. The rev. gentleman is in his eighty-third year, and has been Rector of Warrington thirty years.

The Bishop of Llandaff, speaking on Monday at the opening of new school extensions in St. John's parish, Cardiff, referred to the progress of religious education in England, especially during the last century.

A bazaar will be held this week at the Kensington Townhall in aid of the building fund of St. Gabriel's, the new church in the Notting-hill "potteries," which was consecrated by the Bishop of London last July. The Duchesses of Albany and Teck head the list of patronesses.

The foundation-stone of the south aisle about to be added to St. Mary's Parish Church, East Molesey, was laid last week by Lady Sarah Spencer, the foundation-stone of the tower and spire having been laid by her Ladyship's aunt, Lady Clinton, sixteen years ago. Mr. Charles Barry, F.S.A., is the architect.

The Bishop of Gibraltar consecrated a church on the 1st inst. for the English residents at Bordighera. The church will accommodate 400; it has been enlarged to meet the increasing number of visitors to that favourite health resort on the Riviera. The land and the original building are gifts from a lady residing at Bordighera.

Speaking of the present position of the Church of England in his opening charge to the Diocesan Conference on Tuesday, the Bishop of Liverpool said it appeared to him extremely critical, and unless there was some Providential interposition the Church must go to pieces and perish, as there was no likelihood of the different schools within her giving way or tolerating each other. He drew a gloomy picture of the diocesan finances and of the spiritual destitution of the diocese, and declared his determination to appoint a committee to take active steps to mend matters.

The Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, has been presented by 200 members of his church and congregation with a marble bust of himself, the work of Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A.

The Marquis of Abergavenny has been appointed guardian of the Marquis Camden during his minority, in the place of the late Duke of Marlborough.

Dr. Redfern has withdrawn his resignation of the Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in Queen's College, Belfast.

Mr. Justice Hawkins, Mr. Justice Watkin Williams, and Mr. Justice Mathews have been selected for the trial of election petitions during next year.

In the Senate House at Cambridge on the 1st inst. the Rev. Dr. Fellers, Master of Gonville and Caius College, was unanimously elected Vice-Chancellor of the University for the ensuing year. Dr. Fellers will enter upon office on Jan. 10.

In laying the foundation-stone of a north-eastern county school at Barnard Castle on Tuesday Earl Fortescue mentioned the fact that his father laid the first stone of the first county school in England.

Mr. Horace Jones, architect to the Corporation of London, gave the address at the opening meeting of the winter session of the Institute of British Architects on Monday evening. Referring to the proposed low-level bridge across the Thames east of London Bridge, Mr. Jones said it must be constructed to allow of the passage of sea-going vessels to and fro.

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THE COMMENCEMENT OF MICHAELMAS TERM AT THE NEW LAW COURTS.

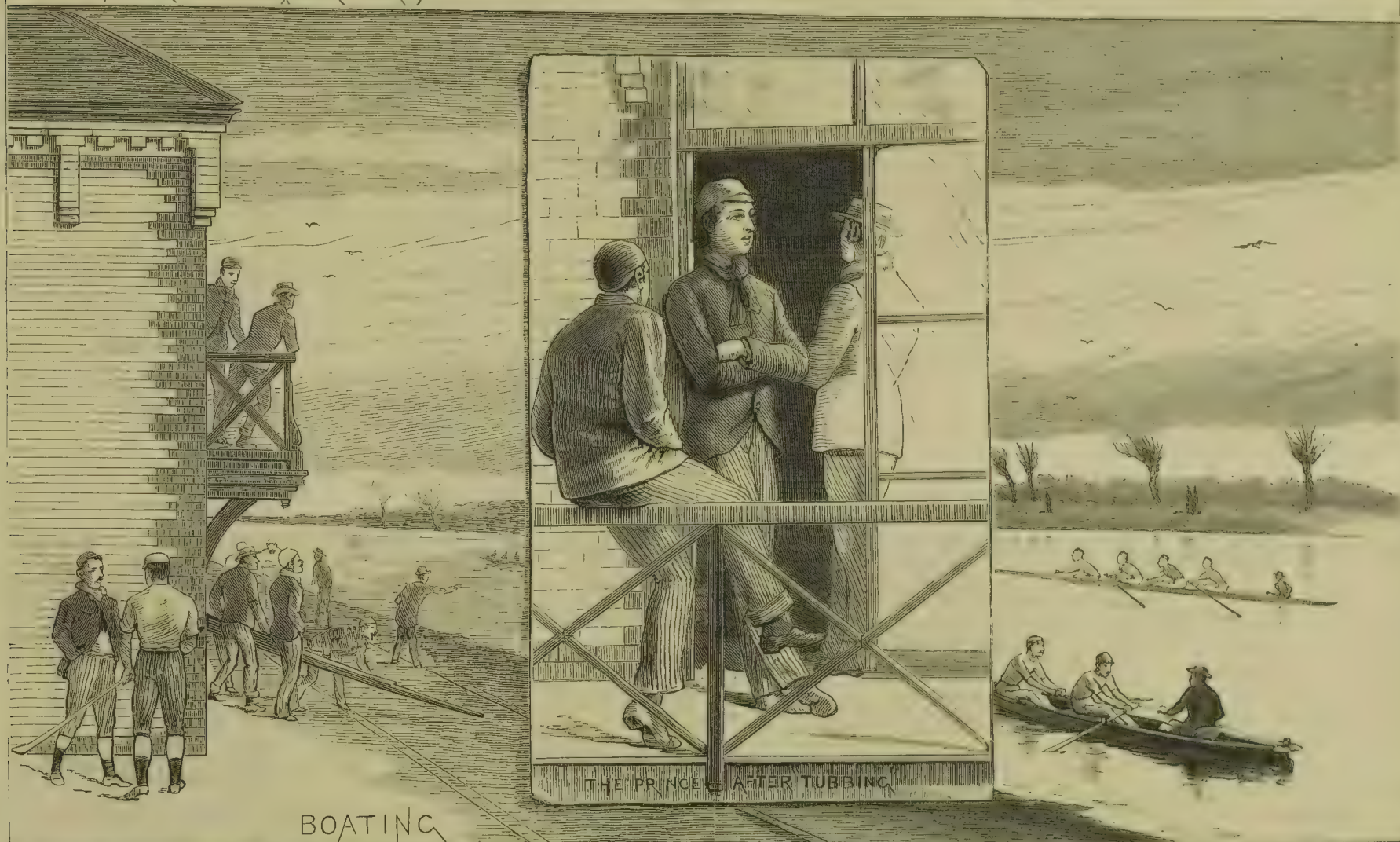


1. Town and Port of Chesmeh. 2. Village of Reis-Dereh, with houses shattered and unroofed. 3. Opposite houses fallen against each other. 4. Pasha and Doctors arranging for relief of wounded.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN ASIA MINOR: SKETCHES IN THE VILLAGES DESTROYED.



THE PRINCE PLAYING HOCKEY



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With Illustrations by R. W. MACBETH, A.R.A.

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THE BANQUETING HOUSE AND OLD
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THE LITTLE SCHOOLMASTER MARK.
A Spiritual Romance. J. H. SHORTHOUSE (Author of "John Inglesant").

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hereto will also be paid off at the dates of their maturity re-
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their Bonds for marking to this Office, ON OR BEFORE
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SCHEDULE I.

Bonds to be paid off absolutely.

Bonds issued under the Contagious Diseases
(Animals) Act, 1883, for constructing the
Foreign Cattle Market for the Metropolis,
maturing on Jan. 25, 1884, viz.:—

Part of Bond 1 for £10,000 each, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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124,300

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by intense study, and his body reduced to a mere
skeleton, suffering from constant sleeplessness and
debility as of extreme old age.

CONSTIPATION. DU BARRY'S FOOD

has cured me of nine years' constipation, declared
beyond cure by the best physicians, and given me new
life, health, and happiness.—A. BRADANO, Merchant,
Alexandria, Egypt.

STOMACH.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has

perfectly cured many years' fearful pains in the
stomach and intestines, and sleeplessness, with con-
stant nervous irritability, for which my wife had
submitted in vain to medical treatment.—V. MORANO,
Merchant, Cairo.

NERVES.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured

my wife of twenty years' most fearful suffering from
nervous and blood attacks, palpitation of the heart,
and an extraordinary swelling all over, sleeplessness,
and asthma. Medical aid never availed her.—
ATANASIO LA BARBERA, Mayor of Trapani, Sicily.

ASTHMA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD has cured

me of thirty-six years' asthma, which obliged me to
get up four or five times every night to relieve my
chest from a pressure which threatened suffocation.—
REV. S. BOILEY, Ercallville, France.

NEURALGIA.—DU BARRY'S FOOD is

a remedy which I could almost call divine. It has
perfectly cured our dear sister Julia, who has been
suffering for the last four years with neuralgia in the
head, which caused her cruel agony, and left her
almost without rest.—REV. J. MONASTIER, Valgorse,
France.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—DU BARRY'S FOOD

has cured my daughter, who had suffered for two
years fearfully from general debility, nervous irri-
tability, sleeplessness, and a total exhaustion, and
given her health, sleep, and strength, with hard
muscle and cheerfulness.—H. DE MONTLOUIS, Paris.

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FOOD.—Dr. F. W. Beneke, Professor of Medicine
in Ordinary at the University of Berlin, writes, April 8, 1872:
"I shall never forget that I owe the preservation of
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suffered from complete emaciation, with constant
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Food with the most astonishing success. The
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"This is the communication received this morning," and he placed in his hands the lawyer's letter.

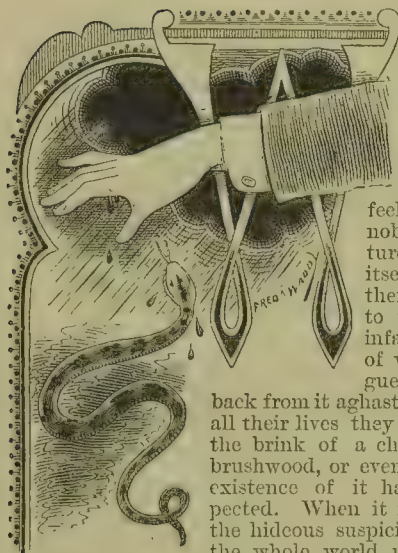
THE CANON'S WARD.

BY JAMES PAYN,

AUTHOR OF "BY PROXY," "HIGH SPIRITS," "THICKER THAN WATER," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

RESIGNATION.



WITH the majority of men, when a great misfortune happens to them through the baseness of a fellow-creature, it is the private wound—the personal catastrophe—which they feel the most; but with nobler and simpler natures it is the baseness itself which most affects them. It is a revelation to them of a depth of infamy in human nature of which they have never guessed, and they start

back from it aghast. It seems as though all their lives they had been walking on the brink of a chasm overgrown with brushwood, or even flowers, so that the existence of it had never been suspected. When it is suddenly revealed, the hideous suspicion strikes them that the whole world may be full of such

hidden fissures, that no path is safe, no friendship to be trusted. This unphilosophic state of mind arises in reality from a certain sort of philosophy (much accepted in these late years) which takes it for granted that, though there may be such things as "good" and "bad," they shade off and mingle with one another by almost imperceptible gradations; and especially that there is "a great deal of good in everybody," notwithstanding what seems pretty strong evidence to the contrary. Even if folk don't go to that length in their fatuous charity, they will assert with confidence, "You may depend upon it that no man is quite a brute." That is, of course, true; but there are men much more unfeeling, much more selfish, and much more worthless than any four-legged creature. More cruel than the tiger, more brutal than the bull, and (ten times) falser than the fox. No one can doubt this who has had any really large experience of life. The experience of most people is very limited, and they take their views at secondhand; and, again, an experience may be great, and even varied, without dipping deep. It is astonishing how little those who have been in smooth waters all their lives (and have had no natural inclination to dive) know of the real nature of their fellow-creatures.

The Canon prided himself, and not without reason, on being a judge of character: he could detect a weakness with great facility; he could hit off the various traits in his acquaintances with much accuracy and humour; he could even, with oppor-

tunity, recognise a Scamp; but he was totally ignorant of the *genus* Scoundrel. For the first time in his life, he had suddenly been brought face to face with a villain, and it shocked and horrified him, as though a traveller in a forest accustomed only to meet with marmosets and monkeys should suddenly be confronted with a gorilla. He had been a great student, but never, even in his reading, had he come across such an example of utter depravity as was now presented to him in the flesh. Ingratitude of the deepest dye, falsehood unimaginable, fraud of the vilest sort, were only a few of the components of it; it was a mixture from which the Devil himself might have turned away, as being a little too strong for his stomach.

It was no wonder, then, that the Canon shrank from it. Alone, and with the haunting recollections of the past to intensify his disgust, he could not trust himself—urgent though it was—to think over the matter on hand. He shut it from his mind as much as possible, and busied himself in making such preparations for his expected visitor as would facilitate his understanding of the subject concerning which he had been summoned.

He took from his desk two little packets of letters, the larger in the handwriting of Adair, the smaller in that of his wife, and arranged them on the table in the order of their dates. As the former fell from his fingers an expression of disgust passed over his features as though he were handling perforce some reptile or loathsome insect: over Sophy's letters he lingered with a look of ineffable pity.

"She never meant to harm me," was his reflection.

"How terribly all this will pain her, poor girl! poor girl!"

Once he took up one of these letters and made as if he would open it; but, after an inward struggle, he put it down again, sighing, "It will be time enough when Irton comes."

He took the book of accounts—those very accounts in which Adair had made himself so useful years ago—out of its drawer; and a copy (made for him within the last two months for a special purpose) of the settlement of which he was trustee.

Then, with a sigh, he reached down his favourite volume from its shelf, and for a time, wrapped in the wondrous Tale of Hell and Heaven, shut out importunate Care and gaping Ruin.

The lawyer found him, book in hand, to all appearance composed enough.

"This is so kind of you, my dear Irton," was his cordial greeting, "yet nothing less than I expected."

"A friend should show himself friendly," returned the other earnestly; then added, with a smile, "it is a bad sign when a lawyer quotes Scripture, but you must needs understand that I come as a friend."

This delicate disclaimer of his visit being a professional one was lost upon his companion, or we may be sure he would have combated it.

"I believe I never stood in greater need of one," was his earnest reply. "This is the communication received this

morning which has caused me to put you to so much inconvenience;" and he placed in his hands the lawyer's letter.

"Sine and Scale!" exclaimed Irton, glancing at the signature; "what on earth have these gentlemen to do with you?"

"You know the firm, then?"

Irton nodded. So far as a gesture could convey at once assent and dissatisfaction, the nod conveyed it. He read the letter through without comment; then observed, with extreme gravity, "Can this be true, Canon?"

"Can what be true?"

"That you have paid fifteen thousand away of Mrs. Adair's trust-money."

"To herself, yes; at her earnest and repeated entreaty, in order to make her husband a partner in his own firm."

"Great Heavens!" cried Irton, starting from his chair, "you must have been stark staring mad!"

A red spot came into each of the Canon's cheeks. "I see now that it was a very foolish act," he answered, gently.

"Ten thousand pardons, Canon," returned the other, with sincere contrition; "any weakness that involves great risk appears to a lawyer madness—that is, to a young lawyer. As experience widens, the thing is too common, no doubt, to evoke surprise. It is possible, too, I should have remembered, that matters may have been left more than is usual to your discretion. Have you a copy of Mrs. Adair's settlement?"

The Canon pointed to where it lay.

"I am afraid that will not help us much," he said, disconsolately. "I was aware when I advanced this money that I was exceeding my powers."

Irton shook his head; the gesture was this time one of pity. "How could you do so?" it seemed to say, and not "How could you have been such a fool?"

"There is not a word in this, I am sorry to say," said the lawyer presently, tapping the document with his fingers, "that authorises any such use of the trust-money as you have put it to. I suppose what you did was done under great pressure."

"There are poor Sophy's letters and the man's," said the Canon, wearily. "Judge for yourself."

The lawyer read the former first; when he had done with each he folded it up and replaced it in its envelope with mechanical precision; not a word of what was written escaped him, nor the signification of a word; but it produced no more external effect upon him than if he had been perusing the County Directory.

And yet Sophy's were very touching letters. In many of them there was ample acknowledgment of the affection with which the Canon had treated her. Allusions to the past, full of tender feeling, with now and then, as it seemed, an involuntary pang of regret. From none of them was absent some reference to his constant solicitude for her welfare, and in connection with it the earnest hope that he would crown his benefits by advancing to her husband out of her own money a sufficient sum to enable him to become a partner in the house with which he was already connected, but by a less binding tie.

"This will put John in his proper place," said one of these letters, "and enable him to use more freely the talents with which I know you credit him, and which are at present hampered by his subordinate position."

It was clear that the Canon had made a fight for it, for besides entreaties there were arguments pointing out not only the perfect safety of the arrangements suggested, but the advantage that must needs flow from it, which it appeared were prodigious that "John would have no difficulty in repaying in a few years the whole amount thus so kindly advanced to him, though when even that is done, it would be impossible indeed for him ever to escape being your debtor."

"What do you think of those letters," inquired the Canon, hoarsely, as Irton pushed Sophy's last envelope under the elastic band that kept them all together.

"They remind me of the old Scripture, with a difference," answered the lawyer, gravely. "The hand is the hand of Jacob, but the voice is the voice of Esau."

"You think that Adair dictated them."

"No doubt of it. In some of them, where he saw that her affectionate pleading would have more force with you than his specious arguments, he let her write as she pleased, though always with a tag of his own; in others he suggested—nay, insisted upon—every word."

"Do you mean that, in your opinion, there was actual compulsion, Irton?" inquired the Canon, frowning.

"No doubt there was. I don't mean to say that he stood over her with a stick; but she was no more a free agent than if he had done so. She was not to blame—I am very sure you do not think she was to blame; but 'the trail of the serpent is over it all.'"

"Read his own letters, Irton."

"I will; though I can guess what they contain. Protestations of respect, the gratitude that is the sense of favours to come; the most solemn assurance that the money will be as safe as in the Bank of England, and that anything in the way of speculation is foreign to his character and offensive to his principles."

The young lawyer read them through, as he had read the others, but with a contemptuous lip.

"Yes," he said, "they are just what I expected, only stronger. He calls Heaven to witness to his prudent intentions. I wonder that didn't excite your suspicions."

"But if it comes to trial, Irton, and these letters are read in Court? They will surely damn him."

"Damn him? yes," said the lawyer, with some unction. "But what will he care for that? When a man takes a step of this kind, do you suppose that he has not long ago parted with the last rag of self-respect?"

"At the least, he must acknowledge the debt, however."

"You may sue him, of course, for the money you have lent him; but you may be very sure he has not one penny he can call his own. I have not the slightest doubt that he is in debt up to his eyes, and that there is a bill of sale out for his furniture. This is the last throw of the ruined gambler; and I am afraid, Sir," added the lawyer, with great gravity, "he must need win his stakes."

The Canon's face grew very pale.

"Do you mean to say that I shall have to refund the money which this man has so urgently pressed me to advance to him—the whole fifteen thousand pounds?"

"I very much regret to say, Sir, that, in my opinion, you will find yourself liable for the whole amount."

"Then I am a ruined man," said the Canon, bitterly.

Irton walked to the window. The leafless trees and that cold river formed a scene which in its desolation was in too much harmony with his reflections. It was terrible to think that a man like the Canon should be thus stripped of means in his old age by this ungrateful hand. He strove to shut out what his companion was unconsciously ejaculating in a tone that would have wrung a harder heart than his. "My poor dear Robert, your father's folly has ruined your life. My dear Maria, your brother has brought your old age to poverty. And Sophy—poor little Sophy, whom we used to love so—how it will wring your heart when you learn what you have done!"

Such expressions—that is to say, the giving way to the emotions for which they stood—may be thought to have been signs of weakness in the poor Canon. They were, at all events, not signs of selfishness; nor were they of long duration. He had a simplicity of character which has got to be very rare among us. Use was not second nature with him, because he required no substitute for the first; his wont had always been to be natural. Many persons in his position, albeit both his inferiors in morals and intellect, would, without doubt, have repressed these evidences of sorrow; or if they had given way to them it would have been at the cost of dignity. With the Canon this was not the case. Frederic Irton, who lived to have a considerable experience of these scenes, which only fall to the lot of the family lawyer to behold, used to say that he had never seen a picture so pathetic. And in two minutes it was all over; through all that followed no human eye ever saw any weakness in the Canon. Indeed, Irton remarked even then an expression come into his companion's face that spoke not only of resignation but of a certain sublime content. His lips still moved, but the words did not reach the lawyer's ear. This was, perhaps, fortunate; otherwise it might have struck him that among the engines of the law about to be set in motion against his unfortunate client there would be one termed *de lunatico inquirendo*. These were the lines he murmured—

Undoubtedly he will relent and turn
From his displeasure, in whose look serene
When angry most he seems and most severe,
What else but favour, grace, and mercy shine?

Then, rising from his chair, the Canon observed, with calm serenity, "Well, Irton, at all events we now know the worst. I am in your hands. Let me know what is best to be done."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

IN CONSULTATION.

A week has passed, uneventfully, so far as action is concerned; but bringing great changes with it. Figuratively, the Canon has bowed his head to the inevitable; but, to all outward seeming, he holds it gallantly. There are more grey hairs on it than there were; to those who behold them and know the reason of their presence it is only more revered on that account. He has told Aunt Maria all, but has looked in vain for the indignant reprobation that was his due.

"I have been your ruin," he had added; "my blind confidence and folly have brought me from competence to poverty, and have dragged you down with me. We must exchange our pleasant home for one of a very different kind. You will have to pinch and spare, to cut and contrive, to eke out our narrowed means. At a time of life when you are least fitted for such a change you will have to occupy yourself with sordid cares; and for all this you will have to thank your natural protector—as you imagined me to be—myself."

He had said this leaning with his hand upon the mantel-piece, and looking down into her face as she sat in her chair, making a pretence to work at some small garment for Sophy's child. Her fingers had trembled a little as she had

listened to him, but she answered nothing till he had quite done. Then she rose and kissed him on both cheeks.

"My dear brother," she said, softly, "what you have said is very true, except the last few words. I have to thank you, it is true, for very much; for a life of ease, of too much ease, perhaps—the very breath of heaven has not been suffered to visit my cheek too roughly; for a brother's unselfish devotion, for affectionate forbearance and solicitude—but not for this. Your goodness and generosity have been imposed upon, it is true; but that is not your fault, but another's villany. For what has happened I thank Mr. John Adair alone—not you, dear. One can scarcely say (here she smiled a smile as sweet as that of the maiden who murmurs "Yes" to her first love) that we have climbed the hill together, because the ascent has been accomplished (with your money, for I never had any) in a chariot with C-springs; but we have always sat side by side, and now we shall descend it hand in hand. What does it matter, dear, since we shall soon come to our journey's end, whether we travel on foot or not?"

As there is a nobility of Nature's own, far beyond what can be purchased of minister, or inherited from another, so there is a beauty beyond that of form and feature, or even which youth itself can bestow—the beauty of the soul; and something of that divine comeliness now shone on Aunt Maria's kindly face, with its halo of silver grey. For the moment it seemed to the Canon that the revelation of such undreamt-of love and faith was full repayment for all his woes and worries. He had always esteemed his sister; but, as he now confessed to himself, for these many years he had been entertaining an angel unawares.

"If you have taken me for something even weaker than I am," she went on, noting the Canon's "hushed amaze," "have a better opinion of me for the future, my dear; and now let us talk no more about our own misfortune, but do our best, since we cannot mend it, to bear it." The courageous behaviour of Aunt Maria had all the effect which she hoped for upon her brother. Mr. Irton, who had paid more than one flying visit to Cambridge, and was there at that very time, was full of admiration at the Canon's pluck; for, indeed, there was nothing in his present circumstances to afford either comfort or encouragement. A reply had been written to Messrs. Sine and Seale to express his astonishment and righteous indignation at their letter, and setting forth in detail how the money had been borrowed by Mrs. Adair herself for her husband's use. But the answer, as Irton had predicted, was cold and formal enough. They had nothing to do with "the parties" of whom he spoke, they said, but were acting, on instructions, on behalf of Wilhelmina Adair, an infant, whose moneys, as they had reason to believe, had been misapplied; and they concluded by announcing that the Court of Chancery would be at once applied to for the enforcement of their claim.

Over this letter the Canon and Irton were now sitting in consultation in the Canon's rooms. All hope of defiance or even defence was over, however, and the conversation had chiefly turned upon the means to be adopted for realising the fifteen thousand pounds which would have to be paid into court. When it was done the Canon would find himself with a bare subsistence, that was all.

"You think you were quite right in not having written to Adair himself?" said Irton, tentatively.

"Right or not," said the Canon, emphatically, "nothing should have induced me to address him; there are depths of humiliation to which a man cannot stoop and hold up his head again."

"Yes; I felt that I could not advise you to that step," answered the lawyer; "moreover, it would have been humiliation in vain."

"I wonder whether he knows what a villain he is?" mused the Canon.

"Certainly; better even than we know; because this is only one of his knaveries. I am much mistaken if the man is not steeped to his lips in them. This is his last lawful throw. Henceforward, unless he has such luck as will render it unnecessary, he will use cogged dice; he will take to fraud."

"You don't call this using cogged dice?" observed the Canon, bitterly.

"No, because he has still the law upon his side, and many examples of the like nature—precedents, as he would call them—to excuse him; I remember a precisely similar case where the counsel for the unfortunate trustee, finding all was hopeless, observed to the Judge—'At all events, my Lord, you will admit that my client had no ends of his own to gain, and was actuated by only the most generous motives in advancing the money.' 'Certainly,' answered the Judge; 'and if it is any satisfaction to the gentleman, you may tell him that there are scores of others who have suffered from misplaced confidence in their fellow-creatures in the same way.'"

"I consider that a very heartless speech from anyone," exclaimed the Canon, indignantly, "and a most improper one from a man in the position of the speaker."

"He was a good Judge, however," said Irton, smiling.

"Pardon me; he may have been a good lawman, as distinguished from a layman, but he could not have been a good Judge. A man sitting on the bench of justice ought to have been ashamed of himself for speaking so cynically of what was, in fact, a gross miscarriage of it."

"Well, it was not a pleasant speech, I must allow; but he spoke the truth, though in a somewhat brutal fashion. Few persons outside our own profession are aware how many people are going about this world, and even sitting at their ease in it, who deserve to be in Newgate. Some people do so to the end, and die very rich, and, consequently, 'respected'; but the majority come to grief, and meet with their just reward, sooner or later. This Adair, unless I am much mistaken, will be of the latter class; he is very reckless as well as audacious, and when the pinch comes will stick at nothing. Then we shall have him."

"I wish for no revenge," said the Canon, calmly.

"Of course not; when I said *we* I meant the law. Mark my words, that man will come into its clutches one day; he will be a convict."

"My poor Sophy," sighed the Canon.

"By-the-by, that is another matter, about which, though we have discussed it, I have still some doubt. Though you could not write to her husband, ought you not to have written to her?"

The Canon shook his head.

"No, Irton; I feel my sister's instinct was the true one, when she spoke to me on that point: 'Whatever you do, William, do not let Sophy know.'"

"It is unwise to import sentiment into these matters," returned Irton; "she should surely know how she has been made a cat's paw of to injure her best and dearest friend."

"To what end, my dear Irton?" replied the Canon, calmly. "If she knows, any word from me would only make her regret more poignant; if she does not know, she will be the happier in her ignorance. No appeal from her to her husband would, we are very sure, be of the slightest use, while it would undoubtedly widen the breach between them."

"Still, she must know of all this almost immediately; as soon as we take proceedings against him."

"What proceedings?"

"Well, of course, when this money is paid into court, or

even before—indeed, I have already put matters in train for it—we shall sue him for the fifteen thousand pounds you have lent him."

"Good Heavens! I never thought of that," said the Canon, rising from his chair with energy. "Why, on earth, did you not tell me that we had that remedy?"

"I really could not conceive anyone—why, my dear Sir, it's not a question of law, but of common sense; you have lent the money—though, it is true, you had no legal right to do so—and this man has borrowed it. Of course, therefore, he owes it you."

"Then why have we made all this fuss about the matter? It seems as plain as A B C. A has lent money—B's money—to C, and can compel C to return it."

"Not if he has not got it," returned Irton, grimly. "Can you suppose that Adair would have taken such a step as this if he was not already a ruined man. I am firmly persuaded that he has not a shilling he can call his own. I have made inquiries, and found, just as I suspected, that he has even given a bill of sale for the very furniture in his house."

"Then what can be the use of suing him?"

"Well, there is no use; on the other hand, to sit down under such an infamous wrong as this, with a mere protest addressed to the man's solicitors, would argue some justification in the offender. Besides, it is your obvious duty—as, I confess, it will be my pleasure—to make things as unpleasant for the rogue as possible."

"But that must needs involve unpleasantness for Sophy and the poor child," answered the Canon, quickly. "No, Irton; if anything of which I have been robbed could be recovered by such a process from the man himself, of course I should not hesitate; but no material advantage can, by your own showing, result from it; while, on the other hand, it will inflict injury on the innocent. I must, therefore, ask you to abstain from any such step."

"I confess this seems to me Quixotic," said the lawyer, drily.

"It's the ruling passion," pleaded the Canon, smiling. "I have been a fool from the first, you see. How worthy of Cervantes, by-the-by, this whole affair would have been! How full of humour! The idea of poor innocent Willie being my prosecutor and persecutor!"

"Yes; the settiky trust."

"The what?"

"Well," returned the other, with some embarrassment, for he was loyal to his profession, and never gave occasion for the "enemy to blaspheme" if he could help it, "the fact is we have got no name in law for the antithesis of a trustee; there is the reversioner, indeed, and the tenant for life; but they are particular cases; we have no general term except the '*c'estui que trust*,' a relic of the Norman-French, which we pronounce 'settiky.'"

"Do you, indeed?" said the Canon, grimly; "it's quite as like the original, however, as law is to justice."

Though Mr. Frederic Irton was thus compelled to stay the proceedings he had initiated, he made it his business to inform himself very particularly of Mr. John Adair's affairs. His inquiries convinced him that these were in a desperate state; that the man was over head and ears in debt; and that his estate, bankrupt though it was, had become liable through his various speculations for enormous sums.

The difference between speculation and speculation is but a letter; the partitions that divide speculation from fraud, and fraud from crime of all kinds, are as low and as easily overstepped; and when necessity sharply urges, they are taken at a bound. The lawyer's knowledge of this fact, joined, it must be owned, to his own vehement prejudice against Adair, caused him to entertain the keenest apprehensions concerning that gentleman's future, which disturbed him greatly upon Sophy's account; but, for the present, he kept this to himself. To tell the Canon would have been to fill his cup of sorrows to the brim; and he was draining that bitter draught so bravely.

His Trinity chambers he, of course, retained; a college knows nothing of men's circumstances, but keeps its gate wide open to all who have the right of entry, and gives the same welcome to prince and pauper; but "The Laurels" was disposed of by private contract, and its late inmates moved into a little cottage upon Parker's Piece, an open space where Aunt Maria professed to find better air and more sunshine. She never lost her pleasant smile, which she saw reflected much more often than she could have hoped for in her brother's face. When it was clouded she knew that he was thinking of his boy, and of that sad letter he had had to write to him, which, if it had not "made cyprus" of his Alma's "orange-flower," must needs delay their happiness indefinitely. Sometimes, too, the Canon would fall into fits of abstraction, which lasted so long as to compel his sister from sheer anxiety to break into them with a pretence of cheerfulness. "My dear William," she would say, "what are you thinking about?"

On one occasion he returned (involuntarily, we may be sure) a most enigmatic reply—

"I was thinking of poor little Settiky."

"And who is Settiky?"

"Ah! to be sure. I forgot I had not told you," he said. "It's a pet name that little Willie goes by."

(To be continued.)

Yesterday week Lady Burdett-Contts paid a visit to Bethnal-green for the purpose of opening a soup-kitchen in Virginia-row, adjoining the Columbia Fish Market. Her Ladyship met with an enthusiastic reception.

A collision occurred on Wednesday week, about twenty-five miles from Holyhead port, between a German barque, the Alhambra, and a steamer from Dublin, named the Holyhead. The latter had a number of cattle and pigs on board, besides passengers. Both vessels sank within a short time of the collision, and two of the crew belonging to the Holyhead and all hands, save one on the German vessel, were drowned.

The following, among others, have accepted invitations to the banquet at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day:—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Derby, Lord Hartington, Lord Northbrook, Lord Carlingford, Mr. Dodson, Lord Kenmare, Lord Morley, the Duke of Beaufort, the Speaker, the French Ambassador (M. Waddington), the Chinese Minister (the Marquis Tseng), Mr. Courtney, M.P., M. de Lesseps, and Sir Frederick Leighton.

At a meeting of the Common Council on the 1st inst. the Lord Mayor took an official leave of the Court.—A vote of congratulation to Sir Moses Montefiore on entering upon his hundredth year was passed.—The Court adopted a report of the markets committee, which, after full inquiry, expressed the opinion that it would not be expedient for the Corporation to take steps for acquiring Covent-garden Market, which the Duke of Bedford had offered for sale.

The old historical buildings of the Shrewsbury Royal School having been vacated by removal to a new and larger site, it has been decided by the townspeople to purchase the buildings for the purpose of a county museum and free library. A subscription list was recently inaugurated by Alderman Jenkins (ex-Mayor of Shrewsbury) with £250, and since then nearly the whole sum—viz., £4000—has been subscribed. The borough has adopted the Free Libraries Act.

OBITUARY.

LORD GARDNER.

The Right Hon. Alan-Legge Gardner, M.A., third Baron Gardner in the Peerage of Ireland, Baron Gardner of Uttoxeter, in the county of Stafford, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Great Britain, died in Dover-street, Piccadilly, on the 2nd inst. He was born Jan. 29, 1810, the only son of Alan - Hyde, second Lord, by Charlotte, his second wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Carrington, and was grandson of Sir Alan Gardner, the famous Admiral, who was raised to the Peerage Dec. 29, 1800. The nobleman whose death we record was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. From 1832 to 1837 he was a Lord of the Bedchamber to King William IV., and, from 1837 to 1841, to her Majesty the Queen. He was J.P. and D.L. for Berkshire. His Lordship, who succeeded his father Dec. 27, 1815, married, first, in 1835, Frances Margaret, daughter of William, first Lord Dinorben (which lady died without issue in 1847), and secondly, in 1848, Julia Sarah Hayfield, daughter of Mr. Edward Fortescue, by whom he leaves two daughters, Florence-Coulston, Countess of Onslow, and Evelyn-Coulston, wife of Mr. William Fuller Maitland, M.P.

SIR HENRY MONCRIEFF, BART.

The Rev. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart., of Tulliebole, in the county of Kinross, D.D., died on the 3rd inst. in Edinburgh. He was born May 21, 1809, the eldest son of Sir James Well-wood Moncrieff, ninth Baronet, a Lord of Session and Justiciary of Scotland, and was eldest brother of the present Lord Moncrieff, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. He received his education at Edinburgh University, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1831. He was long a prominent leader of the Free Church of Scotland, and, since 1852, minister at St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. He was also Principal Clerk of the Free Church Assembly, and secretary to her Majesty's Bible Board of Scotland. Sir Henry married, first, March 8, 1838, Alexina Mary, daughter of Mr. George Bell (which lady died April 12, 1874); and secondly, Aug. 19, 1875, Lucretia, daughter of Mr. Andrew Murray, of Murrayshall, in the county of Perth; but leaves no issue. The baronetcy consequently devolves on his brother, Lord Moncrieff.

SIR J. J. CORRIGAN, BART.

Sir John Joseph Corrigan, second Baronet, of Cappagh and Inniscorrig, in the county of Dublin, who died at Winnipeg, Manitoba, on the 23rd ult., was born Dec. 28, 1859, the only child of Captain John Joseph Corrigan, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and grandson of Sir Dominic Corrigan, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, one of the most eminent physicians of his time, on whom a baronetcy was conferred Feb. 5, 1866. Sir John succeeded his grandfather Feb. 1, 1880, and with him the title expires.

SIR H. HOLYOAKE-GOODRICKE, BART.

Sir Harry Holyoake-Goodricke, second Baronet, died on the 25th ult. He was born, May 7, 1836, the eldest son of Sir Francis Lyttelton Holyoake-Goodricke, first Baronet, M.P., who succeeded, under the will of Sir Harry Goodricke, seventh Baronet, of Ribstone Hall, Yorkshire, to the Goodricke estates, assumed the surname of Goodricke, and was created a Baronet in 1835. The gentleman whose death we record entered the Army in 1854; served in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the assault on the Redan. He was subsequently engaged in the Indian campaign, 1857-8. For his services he had the Crimean medal and clasp, the Turkish medal, and the Indian Mutiny medal with two clasps. He retired as Major in 1871. Sir Harry has died unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir George Edward Holyoake-Goodricke, third Baronet, born in 1844.

SIR WILLIAM MORGAN.

Sir William Morgan, K.C.M.G., of Netherby, South Australia, died at Brighton on the 2nd inst. He was born Sept. 12, 1829, the son of Mr. George Morgan, of Wilshampstead, Bedfordshire, by Sarah, his wife, daughter of Mr. Thomas Horne, of Toddington. Early in life he settled in South Australia and entered on mercantile pursuits. In 1867 he became a Member of the Legislative Council of that colony, was Chief Secretary from June, 1875, to March, 1876, and again from October, 1877, to June, 1881. On both occasions he resigned without any vote being recorded against him. In this present year he received the insignia of Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George. Sir William married, July 4, 1854, Harriett, daughter of Mr. Thomas Matthews, of Hurds Hill, Coromandel Valley, South Australia.

THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.

Her Grace, Caroline, Dowager Duchess of Cleveland, who died on the 1st inst., was born Feb. 17, 1792, the youngest daughter of William, Earl of Lonsdale, K.G., by Augusta, his wife, daughter of John, ninth Earl of Westmorland, and was married, July 3, 1815, to William John Frederick, Duke of Cleveland. There was no issue of the marriage; and at his Grace's death, in 1864, the peerage honours devolved on his brother, Harry George, present Duke of Cleveland, K.G.

MR. E. POTTER.

Mr. Edmund Potter, F.R.S., of Camfield Place, Herts, and Dinting, Derbyshire, J.P. and D.L., formerly (from 1861 to 1874) M.P. for Carlisle, died at his seat, near Hatfield, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-one. He was eldest son of Mr. James Potter, of Manchester, and the early and intimate friend of Cobden. The eminent firm of "Edmund Potter and Co.," of Manchester, calico printers, was founded by him. But he was not only the head of a great commercial house, but also an ardent and leading Liberal politician in Lancashire, and the promoter of every movement, philanthropic, educational, and scientific, that came under his notice. The Manchester School of Art, the Athenæum, the Royal Institution, and Owens

College are all deeply indebted to the efforts of their departed citizen. Mr. Potter married, in 1829, Jessie, daughter of Mr. Abraham Crompton, of Rusholme.

MR. LEEMAN, M.P.

Mr. Joseph Johnson Leeman, J.P. and D.L., M.P. for York, died at his residence, Acomb Priory, near that city, on the 2nd inst. He was born in 1842, the son of the late Mr. George Leeman, J.P. and D.L., who also represented the Yorkshire capital in Parliament. Mr. J. J. Leeman married, April 16, 1879, Emily Maud Mary, only child of the late Mr. Richard Smethurst, of Chorley, Lancashire, by Emily Jane, his wife, daughter of Mr. Joseph Holdsworth, M.P. for Wakefield. He served as High Sheriff for Lancashire in 1870, and was elected M.P. for York in the Liberal interest, in 1880.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Major-General Eardley William Childers, late Royal Artillery, on the 1st inst., aged fifty.

Lady Constance Mary Phipps, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., Governor of Victoria, on the 31st ult., aged thirty-one.

Mr. James Benjamin Ball, of 46, Merrion-square, Dublin, formerly an eminent banker of that city, on the 28th ult., at Nice, in his eighty-first year.

The Hon. Mrs. Ross-of-Bladensburg (Harriett Margaret), widow of David Ross-of-Bladensburg, of Rosstrevor, in the county of Down, and sister of John, Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, K.P., on the 31st ult., aged sixty-seven. The honorary distinction of "Bladensburg" was conferred on the widow and descendants of the gallant General Ross, who won the battle of Bladensburg, and was killed shortly after in an attack on the American position near Baltimore in 1814.

CHESS.

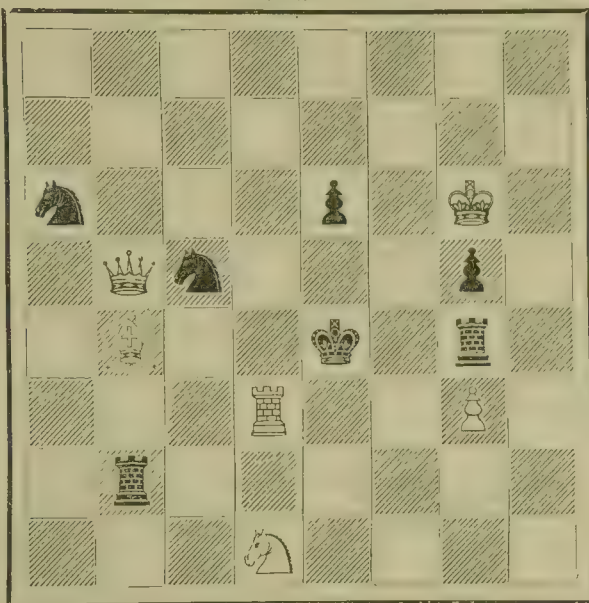
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 2064. WHITE. 1. B to Kt 4th. 2. Mates accordingly. BLACK. Any move. No. 2065. WHITE. 1. R to K Kt 6th. 2. P takes Kt (a Kt) K takes B. 3. Kt takes P (double ch) and mate. BLACK. Kt to Q sq * If Black play 1. Kt to B 8th. White continues with 2. P takes Kt (a Bishop); and if any other move, 2. P Queens, mating next move.

PROBLEM No. 2068.

By GIAN DONATO FONDA (Vienna).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. W F (Stuttgart).—Your poem, with diagram of the position, will appear in our Christmas Number. E J W W (Croydon).—We observed that your problem was quoted in *Vor Tid*, and congratulate you. J R (Edinburgh).—Look at the Bohemian problem again. The original of the other problem referred to has been destroyed, but we recollect that the author's solution commenced with 1. Q to K 3rd (ch), and 2. R takes B, mate? E L G (Blackwater).—Your solution of the late Mr. Cheney's problem is correct. Mas F (Brighton).—Please see note to the problem below. C E (Leicester-square).—We shall be obliged if you will send a diagram of your amended problem. The description of the position is unintelligible. W B (Stratford).—We can make nothing of your last diagram. It contains eighty squares—ten by eight; and there is no Black King on it. Life is too short for that sort of problem. KEITH.—Well meant, but our English chess notation does not easily lend itself to rhyme or rhythm. The solutions of your problem are too numerous. How about 1. Q to Kt 3rd (ch), and 2. R takes B, mate? H W (Lotus Club, New York).—The last two papers sent to you were registered here. We shall be glad to hear that these and your good self are all right. W E (Stratford).—There is not, usually, more than one check in the solution of a two-move problem; and it was not intended that the Black King should be checked on the first move of No. 2064. H T (Leigh Liberal Club).—The game is amusing, but the defence is so weakly conducted as to deprive it of all interest. You know the line about crushing butterflies on a wheel? PILGRIM (Preston).—Your first question was answered last week in the amended position furnished by the author. The solution of No. 2065 appears below. No. 2063 is a renaissance, and you are puzzled in good company. G W M (Manchester).—Can you, conveniently, supply us with another diagram of the position? M H S (Harrow-road).—We have not time to report on problems through the post. The idea of yours is not novel, and, anyhow, is not worked out correctly. Suppose, 1. K to Kt 2nd, P to Q 5th; 2. K to Kt 3rd, Kt to Q B 3rd; how can White mate next move? SHADFORTH (Hastings).—You are right, of course; but it struck us as very strange that so many solvers should overlook the defence, 1. R takes P, and we considered the circumstance worth noting. ERMES (Darlington).—The threatened mate by discovery simplifies the problem, but it shall be further examined. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2049 received from F A Broughton (Honolulu); of No. 2064 from Shadforth, Submarine, W F R (Swansea), T J Stevens, and E L G; of No. 2065 from M H Spier, A B Wyon, W H F Johnson, Hoopede de Groot, S W Mann, Keith, W F R (Swansea), C H Sherrard, Raymond, Henry Bristow, New Forest, Frederick Williams, T Brandreth, and H Turner (Leigh). CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2066 received from W M D, C R Baxter, Donald Mackay, R Worters (Canterbury), E J Winter Wood, R H Brooks, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, E N F, How is that, E Loudon, A Gaultier, E Casella (Paris), W Hillier, An Old Hand, F G Parslow, C S Oldfield, M O'Halloran, Jupiter Junior, and Ben Nevils. NOTE.—A very large number of correspondents have sent us proposed solutions of this problem, commencing with 1. Q to K Kt 6th. 1. R to K 4th. 1. R takes Q P, and 1. R to K square. To the first three lines of attack mentioned, Black has a good defence in 1. P takes P, and to the other the answer is 1. P to K 4th.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Blackburne played eight games, *sans voir* and simultaneously, at the Corn Exchange, Lincoln, winning six and drawing two. On the following evening he played against all comers simultaneously, and on the following day he played against all comers simultaneously, and was defeated in the course of a few hours. On Monday last Mr. Blackburne visited Leeds; on Wednesday and Thursday he was to appear at Stockton; and next week he will encounter the amateurs of "Canny Newcastle."

The Surrey County Chess Association is now established on a firm basis, and the close of the lists for the first competition under its auspices is fixed for Dec. 1 next. The prize will be a County Challenge Cup of considerable value.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartrey has accepted the dedication of "Chess Fruits," the forthcoming work of Miss F. F. Beechey and Mr. T. B. Rowland.

An interesting match, twenty a side, was played on the 24th ult. between representatives of the Railway Clearing House and the Kentish Town Club. It resulted in a victory for the former, with a score of nine to five, and six drawn.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK OF NORTH AMERICA.

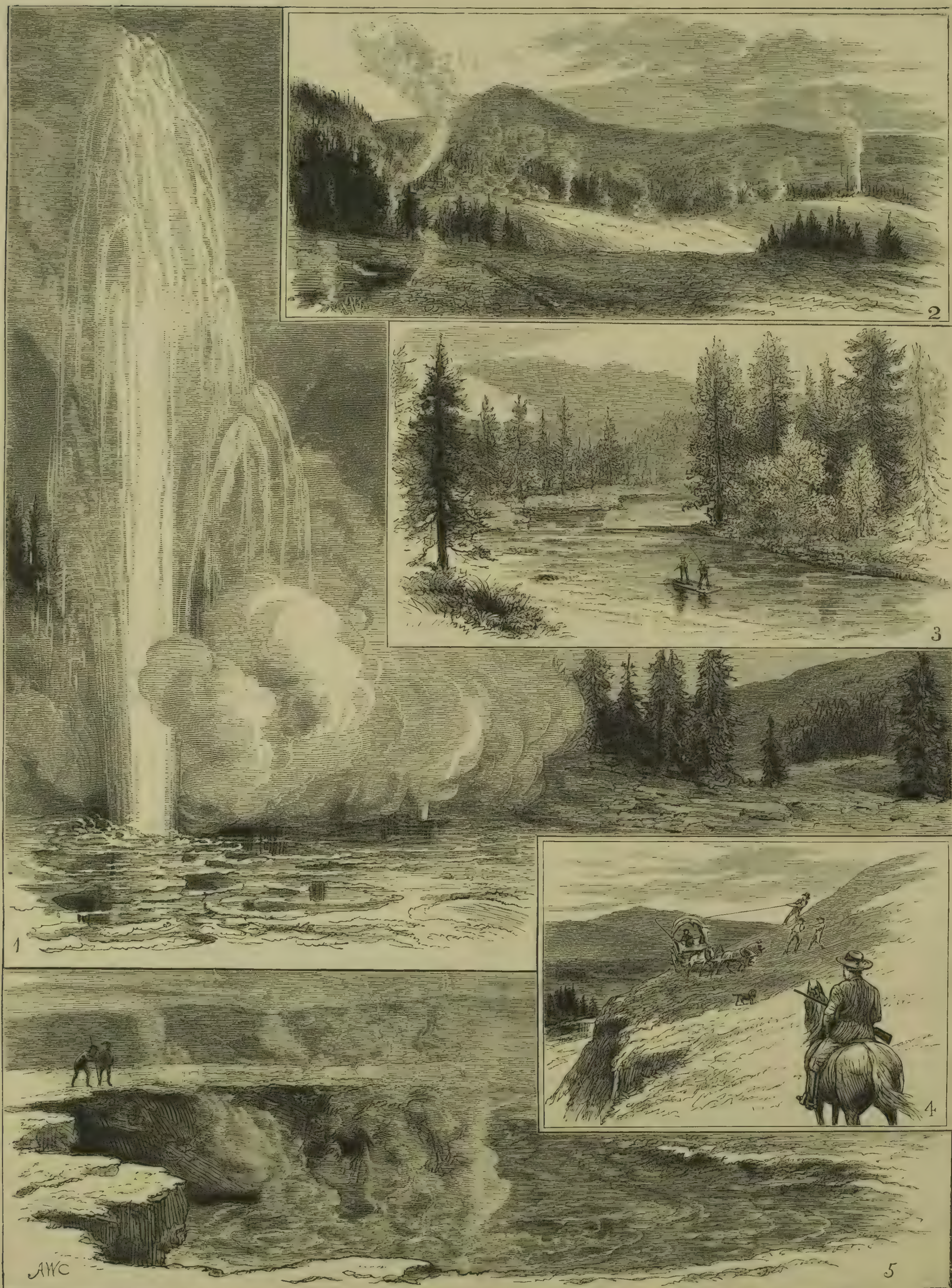
The visit of the President of the United States, accompanied by a large party of American and British visitors, in September last, to this region of marvellous natural curiosities and beauties, which has been established as a National Park by an Act of the United States Congress in 1872, with the recent opening of the Northern Pacific Railway, making it more easily accessible, has lately recalled attention to the "Wonderland of North America"; but it was accurately surveyed and described in official reports some twelve years ago. It is situated near the Rocky Mountains, around the head-waters of the Yellowstone River, a principal tributary of the Missouri, and in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming; the reserved Park is sixty-five miles from north to south by fifty-five from east to west, comprising 3575 square miles, and is more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. The Yellowstone Lake has an altitude of 7788 feet, and the mountain ranges which surround the valleys on every side rise to 10,000 and 12,000 feet, and are covered with perpetual snow. Geologically, as well as geographically, this tract of country is very remarkable. The entire region was, at a comparatively recent period, the scene of volcanic activity, the last stages of which are still visible in the hot springs and geysers. In the number and magnitude of these, the Yellowstone region surpasses all others in the world. There are, according to reports and surveys made for the United States Government, probably fifty geysers throwing a column of water of from 50 ft. to 200 ft., and from 5000 to 10,000 springs, chiefly of two kinds, those depositing lime and those depositing silica. The deposits formed by some of these springs are truly wonderful, forming natural bathing places, beautiful in form and of great variety of colour. The temperature of the water is excessively high, ranging from 160 deg. to 200 deg. The principal groups are the upper and lower geyser basins of the Madison River, and the calcareous springs on Gardiner's River. One of the most notable is the White Mountain Hot Springs, which has the appearance of a frozen cascade. The steep sides of the hills are ornamented with a series of semicircular basins, beautifully scalloped and adorned with a kind of bead-work. The pools or basins are of all sizes, from a few inches to eight feet in diameter; and, as the water flows from the spring from one basin to another, it loses a portion of its heat, so that the bather can find any desired temperature. At the top of the hill is a broad flat terrace, and near the outer margin is the largest and most active spring. Here the water is so perfectly transparent that the bottom of the basin may be seen. About ten miles above the falls is Sulphur Mountain, and a few miles above this the mud volcano, puffing out steam and throwing up masses of boiling mud. The greater geysers of the Yellowstone region are situated on the well-named Fire-Hole River, the middle fork of the Madison, in the western portion of the park. Within the forks of the Madison lie a vast number of geysers, distributed in seven groups. The "Thud Geyser" throws a column of 20 ft. in diameter 50 ft. high, but the "Giantess" is the most powerful of the Madison geysers, throwing a column of some 25 ft. in breadth to a height of 60 ft., through which rise several smaller jets of great force and volume. The "Grand Geyser" gains its name by height rather than bulk, and throws its slender shaft aloft nearly 250 ft., with lofty jets of steam not less astonishing than the column of water itself.

As a continental watershed, the Park is the most interesting region in North America, having within its limits or neighbourhood the sources of large rivers flowing in various directions. Towards the Pacific side are the head-waters of the Snake River flowing into the Columbia, and through it into the Pacific, and those of the Green River, an affluent of the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California. Towards the Atlantic flow the head-waters of the Missouri affluents, including the Yellowstone. The Upper Yellowstone rises like the Snake River on the Great Divide, but flows in an opposite direction into the Yellowstone Lake, a fine sheet of water, lying a little south of the centre of the Park, twenty-two miles long, and from ten to fifteen wide, nearly inclosed by snow-clad mountains rising four or five thousand feet above its already great elevation. Around part of its margin is a belt of hot springs. The Upper Yellowstone is only twenty-five miles long when it enters the lake, but the Yellowstone proper, which emerges from it, has a run of 1300 miles before it enters the Missouri. All the more magnificent scenery on the Yellowstone River is within the limits of the Park, and includes the upper and lower Falls, 350 ft. high. The Grand Cañon, with perpendicular sides from 200 to 500 yards apart, rises to the height of 1200 ft. or 1500 ft. Just below the Grand Cañon the river receives Tower Creek, which is a rapid snow-fed brook, twelve or fifteen feet wide and one or two feet deep. The creek flows about ten miles through a narrow, rugged, and precipitous cañon, inclosed by walls 300 ft. high. Two hundred yards above its entrance into the Yellowstone, the stream pours over an abrupt descent of 132 ft. into a deep, gloomy gorge, so narrow that the sun's rays scarcely penetrate it. These falls are surrounded by columns of volcanic breccia, rising fifty feet above them, standing like the towers of some medieval fortress.

Our Sketches of the Grand Geyser, the Upper Geyser Basin, and a boiling spring on the ground which has been vulgarly called "Hell's Half-Acre," with a fly-fishing scene on the Snake River, and a specimen of the steep mountain paths, are contributed by Mr. Francis Francis, who described the Yellowstone Park in the *Nineteenth Century* a year and a half ago. We shall give another page of Sketches in a future Number of our Journal, possibly in our next.

THE ADELPHI AND DRURY LANE DRAMAS.

Produced at the Adelphi on Saturday, Oct. 6, the new and original drama of "In the Ranks," by Mr. George R. Sims and Mr. Henry Pettitt, has proved the most popular piece that has been played for many years at the rightful home of melodrama. Its merits, pre-eminent being the truth to nature of the subordinate characters (which bear the hall-mark of Mr. Sims's skilful hand), have been fully discussed in our theatrical review. And the graceful pencil of M. Forestier now presents us with sketches of some of the principal situations. Here we have, to begin with, a little love-making between Ned Drayton (Mr. Charles Warner) and Ruth (Miss Isabel Bateman) at Woodside Farm on the eve of their wedding, which has so startling a dénouement in the second act—the arrest of the bridegroom at the church porch on the false charge of attempting to murder his benefactor. This charge is preferred against Drayton by his rival in love, Gideon Blake (Mr. J. D. Beveridge). Driven, on his discharge from prison, to enlist, Ned finds himself still persecuted by his enemy. He starts from Chelsea Barracks without leave to see his wife, whom he discovers in a poor garret in the nick of time to save her from insult. But on leaving the house Ned is seized by some Guards, and escorted back to barracks for absconding himself without leave. The hero escapes from durance vile, however, at the very juncture to checkmate Gideon Blake, and at



1. Grand Geyser (250 ft. high). 2. Upper Geyser Basin. 3. Fly-Fishing on Raft, Henry's Fork, Snake River. 4. "A Steep Bit." 5. Boiling Springs (Hell's Half-Acre).

SKETCHES IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK OF NORTH AMERICA.



one and the same time to be restored to Ruth, and to be reconciled to Colonel Wynter (Mr. John Ryder). Joe Buzzard (Mr. E. W. Garden) and Mrs. Buzzard (Mrs. H. Leigh) are also deservedly portrayed by our Artist, inasmuch as the vivid individuality thrown into the impersonation of these two parts contributes materially to the success of "In the Ranks."

The scenes from "A Sailor and His Lass," delineated by M. Forestier, afford a pretty fair notion of the exciting nature of the sensational melodrama written by Mr. Robert Buchanan and Mr. Augustus Harris for Drury Lane Theatre, and performed there since Monday, Oct. 15. First comes the striking ending to Act i.—the discovery of the dead body of Squire Carruthers, murdered by Farmer Morton (Mr. James Fernandez), because the latter suspected him (without cause) of having led astray his daughter Esther. The farmer is instigated to commit this crime by the modern Mephistopheles of the piece, Richard Kingston (Mr. Henry George), who forthwith threatens to accuse the absent sailor, who is Mary Morton's sweetheart, if that young lady will not transfer her affections to him! The gallant sailor, Harry Hastings (Mr. A. Harris), has meantime taken pity on the unfortunate Esther (Miss Sophie Eyre), and escorted her to London, where he stumbles by accident across a secret meeting of dynamitards, prominent among whom is the unconscionable schemer, Richard Kingston. A party of these same dynamitards sail in Harry's ship as members of the crew, and attempt to murder him; but he is warned in time by a stowaway (capitally played by Miss Clara Jerks) he had befriended in the docks. When the vessel is wrecked, and Harry, after a deadly struggle with a burly dynamitard on the mast, is well-nigh exhausted by his efforts to sustain Esther and her child, the stowaway and the Grace Darling of a neighbouring lighthouse, with her father, rescue them in a boat. The scenes in Newgate whilst Harry Hastings awaits his fate have been judiciously shortened; and the happy termination of the drama is arrived at the sooner.

The committee of the Border Counties Home for Incurables at Stanwix, near Carlisle, have received one thousand pounds from an anonymous donor.

The Council of the Statistical Society invite public competition for a prize of £100, which has been placed at their disposal by Mr. H. D. Pochin, for an essay in memory of the late Mr. W. Newmarch, "On the extent to which recent legislation is in accordance with or deviates from the true principles of economic science, and showing the permanent effects which may be expected to arise from such legislation." The prize is open to any competitor, provided the essay is written in English, and sent in on or before May 1, 1884.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch Confirmation (signed Sept. 29, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Ayrshire) of Mr. Archibald Finnie, of of Springhill House, Kilmarnock, who died on or about Aug. 10 last, granted to Miss Mary Ann Finnie and Miss Jane Finnie, the executrices dative qua two of the next of kin, was sealed in London on the 16th ult., the value of the personal estate in England, Scotland, and Ireland amounting to upwards of £214,000.

The will (dated Feb. 16, 1877), with two codicils (dated July 4, 1879, and Feb. 8, 1882), of Mr. Henry Buckle, formerly of No. 22, Lewes-crescent, Kemp Town, Brighton, but late of No. 20, Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park, who died on July 12 last, at Oxhey Grove, Stanmore, was proved on the 19th ult. by Mrs. Eliza Isabella Fish Buckle, the widow, and Frederick Boyd Marson and Thomas Fish Marson, the nephews, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £180,000. The testator leaves to his wife £6000 and all his wines, consumable stores, jewellery, horses and carriages; and for life his residence in Cumberland-terrace, with the plate, furniture, and effects; he also makes up her annual income, with what she is entitled to from other sources, to £5000; to his nephews Frederick Boyd Marson and Thomas Fish Marson, and to his niece Emily Marson, £5000 each; to his brother John Buckle, an annuity of £200; to his brother William Boyd Buckle, an annuity of £500, to be increased to £1000 on the death of his wife; to his nephew John William Buckle, during the life of his wife, an annuity of £800, to be increased to £1200 in certain contingencies; to his nephew John William Boyd, an annuity of £300 during the life of his wife, and £8000 at her death; and to his niece Charlotte Pearson Boyd, an annuity of £200 during the life of his wife, and £4000 at her death. There are also annuities, during the lifetime of his wife, to all the children of his brother, William Boyd Buckle, besides John William, and legacies to servants and others. At his wife's death certain stocks and shares of the estimated value of £100,000 are to be set aside, and he gives six twentieths thereof to his said nephew John William Buckle, two twentieths to his nephew Henry Buckle, and one twentieth to each of the other children of his brother William Boyd Buckle. As to the residue of his property, he gives one moiety to the said John William Buckle, and the other moiety to the said Henry Buckle.

The will (dated Dec. 21, 1866), with a codicil (dated June 5, 1872), of Mr. George Augustus Grimwood, formerly of Bartrams, Hampstead, but late of Shern Hall, Walthamstow, who died on Sept. 6 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by Mrs.

Betsy Maria Grimwood, the widow and surviving executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £52,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 and his household goods, furniture, plate, jewellery, effects, horses and carriages, to his wife. His share in the plant, capital, stock-in-trade, and goodwill of the Camden Brewery is to be held, upon trust, to pay out of the income £1000 per annum to his wife, and to accumulate the remainder until a fund has been raised equal to the present value of his share in the brewery: this fund is then to be added to his residuary estate, and his interest in the brewery is to go to his eldest son, subject to the annuity to his wife. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between all his children in equal shares.

The Confirmation, granted by the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the deed of settlement (dated June 27, 1881), of Mr. James Ballantyne, of Glasgow, wholesale jeweller, to John Ballantyne and five others, the executors-nominate, has just been sealed in London, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland being over £31,000.

The will (dated June 30, 1883), with a codicil (dated July 10 following), of Mr. James Coulthart, formerly of No. 228 and 230, Old-street, cabinet-maker, but late of No. 299, Liverpool-road, Islington, who died on Aug. 24 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by Miss Elizabeth Coulthart, the sister, and William Withey, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £16,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 to Edgar Clarke; complimentary legacies to his executor, Mr. Withey, and his solicitor, Mr. Lockyer; and £500 each to the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road; the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, Surrey; the Royal Hospital for Incurables, instituted July, 1854; the Orphan Working School, Maitland-place, Haverstock-hill; and the Westminster Society, of which Mr. John Lindsay Morris is secretary. All his real estate and the residue of the personalty he leaves to his said sister.

The will (dated July 20, 1882) of the Right Hon. Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Baroness Dormer, late of Chapel-street, Park-lane, who died on July 4 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Lord Dormer, the son and sole executor, the value of the personal estate being over £4000. The testatrix bequeaths £2000 to her grandson, Roland John; £500 to her son Hubert Francis, £300 each to her son James Charlemagne and to her daughter Mary Isabel Lucy; and the residue of her property to her eldest son, Lord Dormer. The deceased was the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Joseph Tichborne, the eighth Baronet.

The Lewisham Vestry has voted £17,000 for the erection of public baths and washhouses in the parish.



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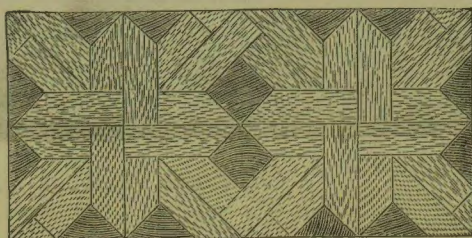
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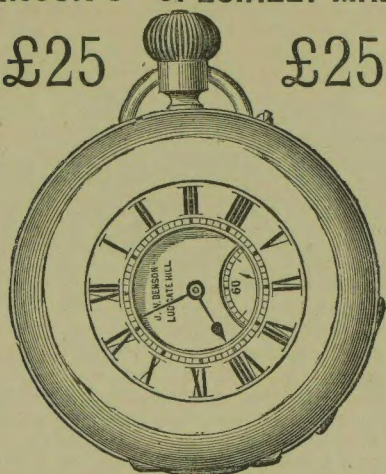
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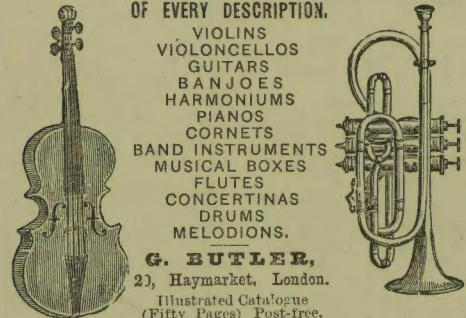
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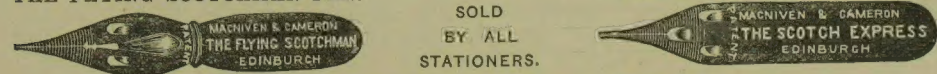
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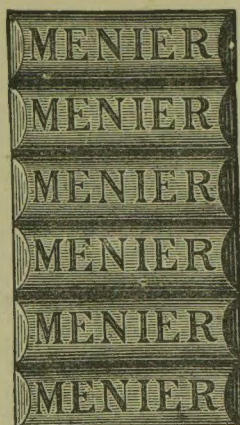
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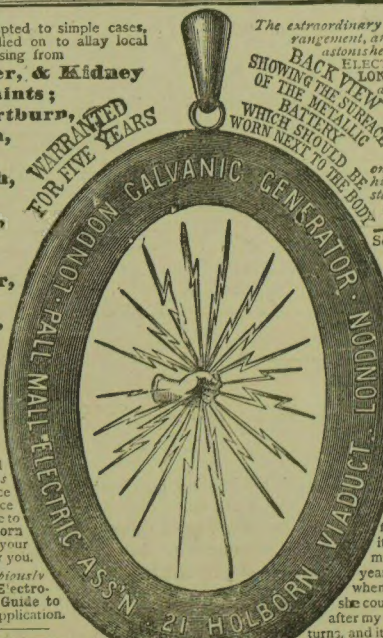
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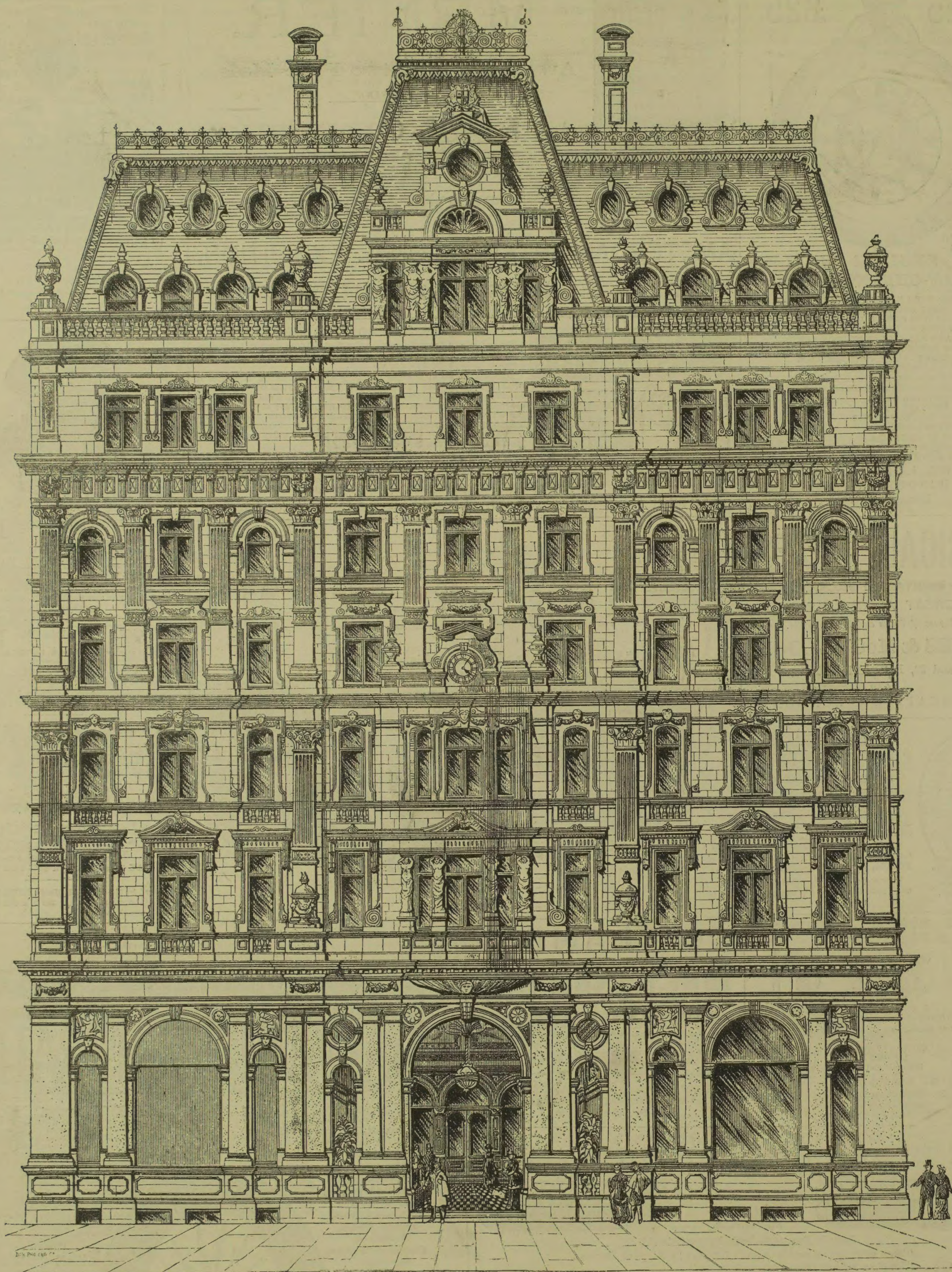
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